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BRITISH PREMIER OUTLINES TASKS FACING CABINET

While Preparations for Washington Conference Take First Place, Problems of Ireland and Unemployment Follow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. INVERNESS, Scotland (Tuesday).—That the preparation for the very important conference at Washington on disarmament was the first of the several formidable problems with which the British Cabinet would be confronted this week was the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George on the occasion of his receiving at the hands of Provost McDonald the freedom of Inverness this afternoon. The second problem, he said, was the conference on Ireland and the third was the grave problem of unemployment.

If the Washington Conference was to be a success, feeling that in doing so they would be interpreting the wishes of every British citizen throughout the Empire.

As to the Irish conference they had some hopes that they would have settled it in the Highlands, where he felt that the environment would have been very helpful. Through no fault of his or his colleagues they did not succeed in arranging a meeting in Inverness. At any rate when they entered into the conference next week they should do so on the basis of what was now known as the Inverness formula.

Hopes for Irish Conference
There had been too many efforts made to settle the Irish question in the past, all of which had failed, that he found himself compelled to check his native hopefulness. From his contemplation of all the past failures, all he could usefully say about the conference was that it could only succeed if those who entered it made up their minds definitely, courageously, and resolutely to trust each to the common sense of their own people and not try and reconcile the extremists who were essentially irreconcilable on either side.

He was certain that the common sense of the British people could be trusted to make peace upon a basis that would be satisfactory to both, but if on either side they felt that they had given hostages, as it were, to the extreme views and that they could not leave the conference chamber without carrying out the wishes of the men who held those views, then he felt it was hopeless to endeavor to try to settle the question.

Turning to unemployment, the Premier asked how were they to bridge the yawning chasm of unemployment. What more could be done? More had been done in the last two years than had ever been done in the history of this country or had been done in any other land. But what more could be done? That was what they were applying their minds to at the present moment, and the first thing they had got to get into their minds was that this was not an ordinary trade depression.

Stabilizing the Exchange
It was something which was abnormal and attributable to abnormal circumstances. It was due to the shattering effect of the war upon world trade and world credit and world confidence. The well had been deepened and it would take years to fill up. It would certainly take years before it would begin to overflow. They had to look after those who stood parched on the banks of the dry and stony channel.

It was a world problem and the position of matters was reflected in the fluctuations in the exchange of the various countries. As to Russia, that paradise of Karl Marxism, their paper money was not quoted on any earthly exchange.

Continuing, the Premier said the conditions of the exchange depended upon the financial activities and foreign policy of all the nations, and not merely upon Great Britain. When would these conditions be stabilized? He was hopeful. He thought things were improving. Those conditions would be stabilized when nations learned that concord and cooperation with their neighbors constituted the only real firm basis for their own national prosperity.

It might be asked, the Premier contended, what measures the government proposed to take to deal with the unemployment problem. They had no doubt read in the papers of elaborate schemes framed by ministers for dealing with the problem, but he asked them for the moment to suspend judgment. These schemes had not been formulated and could only be determined by the Cabinet meetings which would begin on Thursday, and every suggestion which had been framed whether by him or anyone else had first of all to be submitted to the judgment of the whole of his colleagues in London.

to any sound scheme which any government would submit to the House of Commons. The first was that, if they had a body of men willing and anxious to work and for whom no work could be found, then they could not be allowed to starve as long as there was a crust in the national cupboard. The honor of the country demanded it.

When they remembered that those men had faced in the war they were more entitled than ever to come to the country and say: "We are willing to work, but we cannot find work. You must see that our children do not starve." At the same time the Premier continued, the government had to consider the resources of the country and what the country could afford. They had to look for a permanent remedy in the restoration of sound conditions of trade and industry. They had to remember that the nation was only producing 80 per cent of its prewar output. All these things had to be taken into consideration.

Concluding he said they must do their best to expedite the return to rational conditions. That would have to be done by the promotion of an atmosphere of peace throughout the world. They could only achieve a permanent cure and even the most temporary accommodation by the most complete cooperation between all classes of the community.

ACTION SOUGHT TO PUNISH PROFITEERS

Congress to Be Asked to Extend the Period in Which Action May Be Brought—Present Law Would Permit Escape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Due to the lapse of the three-year statute of limitations, William J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois, who played a leading part in the House investigation of the conduct of the war, is on the trail of war profiteers who are alleged to have swindled the government out of millions and who are now out of reach of the processes of the Department of Justice.

On the first calendar today in the House, Mr. Graham intends to call up his bill extending the statute of limitations to six years, so as to enable the Attorney-General to bring criminal prosecutions against hundreds of alleged profiteers who otherwise would go free.

Reports that Mr. Graham had consulted with President Harding as to this procedure were branded by the Representative Tuesday as untrue. But Mr. Graham did put the question of bringing the biggest of the war profiteers into court squarely up to officials of the Department of Justice.

Prosecution of these profiteers, who Mr. Graham warmly declares "should be behind prison bars," is in the hands of Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney-General. Mr. Goff informed Mr. Graham, however, that unless Congress extends the limitation to six years, the great majority of profiteers who are alleged to have swindled the government before 1918 cannot possibly be subjected to criminal prosecution. Civil suits, however, could be brought against them, which Mr. Graham believes is the next best thing to all sentences.

Hundreds of cases are under examination by the Department of Justice, whose attorneys are preparing data for submission to grand juries. These cases must be handled with extreme care, Mr. Goff explained, and the government must be sure of its facts before it proceeds to prosecute. Owing to the confusion growing out of a change in administration, the work of completing these cases was handicapped, with the result that the three-year limitation has elapsed in many of them.

It is stated on good authority that the Administration, for political reasons, is not anxious to prosecute the profiteers. Mr. Graham does not expect any real assistance from Administration leaders in the House to secure action on his pending bill. Many of the alleged profiteers, it is stated, are among the staunchest supporters of the present Administration, as well as of the former Administration of President Wilson.

Politics a Factor
Investigation of cases by attorneys of the Department of Justice, it is said, has disclosed that it would be a decidedly unwise move, from a political standpoint, to prosecute certain of them, since they involve names that have figured prominently in lists of former campaign contributors. Democratic leaders, as well as Republican leaders, would be just as well satisfied to let the whole campaign of prosecution drop, in the hope that it may be forgotten by the people before the next elections. But there are many members of both House and Senate who agree with Mr. Graham that these profiteers, who are getting away with millions of dollars in wartime graft, should be made either to forfeit a large part of their profits or spend terms in jail.

Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, one of the close advisers of President Harding, happens to be one of this group who believes that the statute of limitations should be extended. He introduced a bill for this purpose long before the recess.

ARABS FOIL PLANS FOR PALESTINE

British High Commissioner's Efforts to Evolve a Constitution for Country's Future Government Are Strongly Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The efforts of Sir Herbert Samuel, backed by the British Government and supported by the Zionist movement throughout the world, to evolve a constitution for the future government of Palestine, have met with definite failure through the vigorous and determined opposition of the Arab population. As far back as August 21, Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, called together a body of notables, both Mohammedan and Christian, with the object of discussing at length the proposed constitution for the future government of Palestine.

Although the members to the number of about 46 were carefully chosen as fully representing popular opinion and at the same time keen advocates of some form of self-government, when the time came for the meeting influence had been brought to bear to such an extent that only about half the number put in an appearance. Sir Herbert had therefore to adjourn the meeting, as even those who attended made it perfectly clear they could discuss nothing on the basis of the Balfour declaration. He, however, determined to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to bring about a realization of the Balfour declaration and issued another invitation for the delegates to meet on September 29.

Jews and Arabs Not Ready
It says much for his perseverance that the whole delegation turned up with hardly an exception, but it was with the purpose of delivering to him a written statement of their decision to do absolutely nothing to further his proposals regarding the establishment of his proposed Palestine constitution.

In Jewish influential circles there seems to be little surprise at Sir Herbert's failure, and it was frankly stated to The Christian Science Monitor that neither Jew nor Arab is ready for constitutional government such as he proposes. With the crude ideas at present held by the masses, both Jews and Arabs, it is considered that any attempt to institute a form of self-government would be nothing short of disastrous. Whatever advantages might be derived from the superior and more advanced state of Jewry in the ways of the civilized world it is felt would be almost wholly nullified by the fact that as yet the Arab is quite incapable of separating religion from politics.

Recent events in Palestine have shown all too vividly the difficult path that remains to be trod before the best of a Jewish national home can be fully realized. Though all intents and purposes Great Britain has been given a mandate over Palestine, Jewish opinion leans to the view that the purpose of the mandate can best be served by the maintenance of British control for many years to come. It is felt that the British Government stands solidly behind a liberal interpretation of the Balfour declaration.

Large Sum Voted
This assurance alone, it is claimed, has rendered it possible for the Zionist Congress to budget for the sum of over £1,000,000, which is to be spent next year on irrigation works, afforestation, educational institutions and other activities in Palestine. Quite apart from any new undertakings a sum of over £300,000 has to be spent on the upkeep of the Jewish institutions already in existence in that country.

In view of the enormous expense that will be entailed in carrying out the proposed undertakings, such as railways, harbors, hills to be afforested and marshes to be drained, it is stated that "no casual charity will suffice," but that an exceptional effort must be made in the form of individual voluntary taxation. This notwithstanding the fact that in most cases it will mean individual Jews bearing the burden of taxation imposed by the country in which the individual may reside in addition to the self levy in support of the Jewish national home. The recent strong appeal to the Jews throughout the world concludes with the statement: "The gates of Palestine are no longer barred from within. The key is in the hands of the Jewish people. It is for Jewry to decide whether they are to let their last ditch remain unopened or whether they are to welcome in the multitudes that are expectedly awaiting the hour of redemption."

LACK OF HAITIAN POLICY CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Failure of the American Government in 1918 to outline a definite policy for development of Haiti led to a renewal of revolutionary conditions in worse form than those which prevailed before the marines occupied the island in 1915, Roger Farnham, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, testified yesterday at the resumption of hearings before the special Senate committee investigating conditions in Haiti.

NEWS SUMMARY

Announcement is made by William J. Graham, Representative from Illinois, that he will propose a bill extending to six years the period in which action may be brought against profiteers who violated the laws during and after the war period. It is pointed out that under the three-year period of limitation many violators would escape prosecution. p. 1

The necessity of Anglo-American cooperation in an effort to extinguish international ill feeling, was emphasized by Viscount James Bryce in his farewell speech in New York City yesterday. He said that the United States and Great Britain were themselves without hatred or desire for conquest, and as such were fitted to act as leaders in the promotion of world friendship and lasting peace. p. 5

Invitation has been formally extended by the United States to Belgium, Portugal, and the Netherlands to join the Washington disarmament conference in so far as the discussion bears upon Far Eastern and Pacific problems. This invitation was given after the approval of the powers originally asked to the Conference had been signified. p. 1

Republican leaders in the Senate are planning to launch a vigorous campaign to clear up the legislative confusion which exists there at present, and in order to effect this will attempt the passage of the revenue bill immediately. p. 5

Announcement was made yesterday that Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, has been appointed by Herbert Hoover to head the new Washington permanent central agency for employment. The agency will follow up and coordinate the work of the municipalities, it was said. p. 2

The United States should have a representative on the Reparations Commission according to the report of the special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce after making investigations in Europe. The exchange situation is reacting more harmfully on America than any other nation it reports. The committee is divided on whether Germany will be able to carry out her reparations payments. p. 4

The forty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers Association began its general session at Los Angeles, California, yesterday. Reports of the various sections of the national organization were read, and the president, John S. Drum, and others spoke on the present business situation and the prospect and means for improving it. The needed remedies are, according to Mr. Drum, neither hard to formulate nor impossible to put into operation at once. p. 4

Complete cooperation between all classes of the community is the only remedy for the industrial situation in Britain, according to Mr. Lloyd George, who discussed the question at Inverness, where he received the freedom of the city. He said the Cabinet would meet tomorrow to determine what should be done to cope with unemployment. It would also make preparations for the Washington meeting and deal with the Irish problem. In his opinion the Irish conference could only succeed if those who entered it decided to ignore the extremists and trust to the common sense of the people. p. 1

An inclusive political campaign is scheduled in Britain for the autumn. In this connection interest mainly centers on the Irish conference. Uncertainty as to the outcome is responsible for the rumors of a general election at an early date. In quarters competent to judge, however, the campaign is not taken as the sign of an early election, but merely as an indication that the cabinet ministers have returned to the habit of keeping the country informed of their achievements and of the future plans of the Ministry. p. 2

Through the opposition of the Arabs, Sir Herbert Samuel's attempt to evolve a constitution for the government of Palestine has failed. On two occasions he called the notables of the country together in the hope of bringing about a realization of the Balfour declaration, but all to no purpose. In Zionist circles it is frankly stated that neither Jew nor Arab is ready for self-government and that the best interests of the State will be served by the maintenance of British control for many years to come. p. 1

Both in Berlin and in Paris the report is current that the decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the Upper Silesian controversy will be made known next week. It will probably necessitate a meeting of the Supreme Council and in view of the approaching Conference at Washington this meeting will have to take place soon. p. 1

Parliament in Canada has been dissolved. The date of the election will probably be determined tomorrow. The dissolution was announced simultaneously with the issuance of a manifesto to the press by Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister. p. 1
As a result of their victory over the Moors near Melilla, the Spanish forces are now in a favorable position to make an advance on a large scale in Morocco. p. 2

CANADIAN PREMIER ISSUES HIS APPEAL

Mr. Meighen, on Dissolution of Parliament, Calls for Adherence to Tariff Policy and Close Connection With the Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the absence of Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, from the capital, Parliament was officially dissolved yesterday afternoon and the date of the election will be announced probably on Thursday. Sir James Lougheed, acting Prime Minister, presided at the council and a bare quorum of ministers gathered at the round table.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the dissolution, the manifesto of Mr. Meighen was given to the press. The bases laid down therein and upon which the Meighen Party makes its appeal to the Canadian people have generally become familiar in the Dominion through the speeches already delivered. Included among these are adherence to the historical policy of protection, together with the maintenance of the closest organic connection with the Empire.

In the latter connection he says: "By tradition, by a sense of common inheritance and ideals, the Dominion aspires to one destiny, and one only, than which there is none nobler, namely, nationhood within the Empire. I am convinced that there is no single thing more vital to the best interests of the world than that the Empire, as at present constituted, should be maintained."

"We enjoy the fullest autonomy. That autonomy is not challenged and never shall be. For the maintenance of the Empire as a league of autonomous nations there are common burdens that all must share, but these burdens are light and the advantages are abundant in comparison with either the burdens or the advantages of any other destiny that can be conceived. Sentiment and interest are in accord in upholding the British connection."

With reference to the tariff question the Premier, after dealing with the history and development of protected industry in the Dominion, refers to the platform of the Liberals and Progressives and claims that if they were put in force they would revolutionize the country's fiscal policy and inaugurate Free Trade. He appeals to the country to avert such a disaster or danger.

"Free Trade," says the manifesto, "means the curtailment or closing of many of our industries, the discouragement and contraction of our towns and cities and the impairment of the best market for the products of our farms. It means the surrender in the advance we have made as a self-contained, aggressive, industrial nation and a reversion to a position where dependence upon a more favorable American fiscal policy will become more and more a national aspiration. The spirit of this country will not tolerate a course so weak and so disastrous."

A very considerable portion of the manifesto in fact is devoted to a warning against "fiscal dependence upon the United States." "The United States protective tariff," continues the pronouncement, "much reduced in 1913, was last March restored to the most prohibitive level in force for many years. Even as their tariff stood they had sold this country in the last five years goods to the value of nearly \$1,800,000,000 over and above the value of all they bought from us. They have now imposed high customs taxes with a view to purchasing still less from us, and as a part of such policy they have placed almost prohibitive barriers against the farm products of this country. Our dollar is already at a serious discount in the United States, mainly because of our

excessive purchases there compared with our sales. "Under those circumstances it is indeed hard to conceive how serious minded Canadians can suggest as the proper course for us the wiping out entirely of our present moderate duties on farm products coming into Canada and the general leveling down of our tariff in order that, while we are compelled to sell them less, we may be induced to purchase. To follow such advice means the loss of additional millions in the discount of our money. It means grossly unfair competition for the great mass of the farmers of Canada."

The manifesto concludes with a special appeal to the women of Canada, who for the first time in the aggregate will exercise the franchise at the coming election.

SILESIAN DECISION EXPECTED SHORTLY

Council of the League of Nations May Hand Down Its Solution of the Division of Territory in Dispute Early Next Week

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—According to belief of the best-informed circles in Paris, the decision of the Council of the League of Nations respecting the division of Upper Silesia will be made known early next week. It will probably necessitate a reunion of the Supreme Council, and as the time approaches for the embarkment of ministers for Washington this reunion will have to take place at once. The ministers, however, are pledged to accept the conclusions of the League's Council and therefore there can be no discussion and no prolonged meeting.

The secret of the League's suggestions is well guarded and it would be presumptuous to make a definite statement. According to certain opinions the Stora line will be taken as a basis of the settlement, although Beuthen may go to Poland. Part of the district of Rybnitz, regarded as of great importance, may be attributed to Germany. While this is largely speculation, founded upon hints that have been given, there seems to be no doubt that the League's Council is proposing a compromise.

It is understood that a consortium of British capitalists have acquired the hitherto unexploited coal mines in Rybnitz. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The constant postponement of the decisions as to the division of Upper Silesia is a great trial to the patience of all circles and the cause of much concern to the government and to commerce. Recently it was stated that the decision, which was expected on November 11, would probably be issued this week. German trade unionists in Upper Silesia sent a deputation to the League of Nations with an urgent request that qualified representatives of the League be sent to Upper Silesia to inform themselves of the actual conditions.

In consideration of the great importance of the question it is imperative to judge all conditions on the spot and not depend upon written or verbal testimony. In Pless and Kattowitz, French recruiting centers are reported to be stationed, the men receiving 35 marks daily and being allowed to remain at their ordinary work until the anticipated rising, when they will be sent to the frontier. It is said that the Poles are opposed to all risings but are naturally tempted by the additional pay. Berlin merchants returning from a business visit to Upper Silesia say the relations between the Poles and Germans are amicable, and should a second plebiscite be organized the majority of the Poles would certainly vote in favor of German rule.

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BELGIUM, PORTUGAL AND NETHERLANDS ASKED TO CONFER

Invitations Given Powers That They May Join Arms Conference Discussion of Pacific and Near East Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department having received favorable responses from the allied powers to its proposal that Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal be asked to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference for the limitation of armaments, formal invitations were cabled on Tuesday to the American embassy at Brussels and to the American legations at The Hague and Lisbon for delivery to the foreign offices of the respective governments.

The text of the invitation is as follows, the only difference being in the name of the government: "The invitation of the President of the United States, to the governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan to send representatives to a Conference to be held in the city of Washington on November 11, 1921, on the subject of limitation of armaments, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, has been graciously accepted. The Government of China has also been pleased to accept the President's invitation to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions."

"It is the earnest wish of this government that with the facilities afforded by a conference it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, by a practical effort to reach such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern, as may serve to promote enduring friendship."

Formal Invitation
"In view of the interest of Belgium in the Far East, the President desires to invite Your Excellency's Government to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions at the Conference, and I have the honor to inclose herewith the tentative suggestions as to the agenda of the Conference, relating to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, proposed by the Government of the United States."

The tentative suggestions as to the agenda of the Conference, in so far as it related to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, accompanied the invitation in each case.

Belgium has been asked to participate in the Conference because of her large financial and economical interests in China, and the Netherlands because of her extensive colonial possessions in the Far East. Portugal also has a stake in the Far East which warrants her being included in the invitations sent out by the United States.

Whether Congress would remain in session during the Conference or whether it would adjourn during that period to insure greater freedom and absence of embarrassment to the government and the Conference, has been a matter of wide discussion. It has been assumed in some quarters that the executive branch of the government would be more at ease if the legislative branch were not functioning at that time, as the debates on matters under discussion at the Conference might well constitute an element of difficulty.

President Not to Interfere
It became known on Tuesday, however, that in so far as the President is concerned, Congress may sit without causing any uneasiness. Mr. Harding is particularly careful about seeming to interfere with Congress or to dictate to it. He makes his position clear that the responsibility of remaining in session or of abstaining from activity at that time rests entirely with the members. For himself, however, he sees no reason why, with the business of the country requiring legislative action, there should be a long interim in deference to the sensibilities of the Conference.

"Concurrently" is a word much in use in Washington now. The Secretary of State has said that several lines of work would be going on in the armament Conference concurrently. The Congress of the United States, it is assumed by the Executive, could continue with its labors in regard to domestic needs concurrently with the parley of delegates concerning international affairs. The fact that Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, Democratic leader, will be engaged in the Conference is regarded as a guaranty against agitation in the Senate inimical to the progress of the Conference.

Farmers for Disarmament
President of Farm Bureau Federation Welcomes Conference Plan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—In the opinion of farmers throughout the west, the coming Conference of the leading nations of the world at Washington, called by President Harding to con-

sider the limitation of armaments, is the one thing in the world today that holds out hope for peace and relief from unbearable burdens of taxation, according to J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday.

Great possibilities for good are seen in the Conference by Mr. Howard. "I have no home in this country joining the League of Nations," he said. "I am not committed to the League of Nations as it was drawn, although I would like to have seen it go through in the United States with some amendments. However, the Harding disarmament Conference is our one hope today. I cannot forecast what the result of the failure of the Conference would be."

"May our President in this coming Conference have our most earnest and heartfelt prayers for success, that the burden of humanity may be lightened and the brotherhood of man throughout the whole world become established."

"Representatives of other nations apparently have lost faith in the League of Nations, for with the United States, the chief creditor nation of the world, outside of the League, practical accomplishment has been found almost impossible. I believe the (foreign) representatives are coming to this Conference determined to do everything to make it a success."

"Unquestionably there should be the fullest possible publicity. One of the reasons why the peace negotiations at Paris and the drafting of the League of Nations were such failures was the secrecy which was insisted upon."

"To keep the Conference open at Washington and to have the fullest and widest reports of discussions, agreements and statements of position, is a duty America owes to civilization."

MINERS WITHHOLD PLEDGE AS TO WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — No agreement can be made now that will bind the Mine Workers Union to arbitrate any disputes that may arise next spring in the wage negotiations with operators, J. L. Lewis, president, told delegates to the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America here yesterday. He spoke in support of John Moore, special representative of the union at the unemployment conference, who has informed Herbert Hoover and other officials that no one could bind the miners' union before the special convention in February has drawn up the wage scale demands.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing that any member of the union who joins the Ku Klux Klan shall be expelled from the union.

Reversing previous action regarding salary increases for officers, the convention adopted a constitutional amendment increasing salaries 60 per cent. The action sustains increases put in effect by the executive board in July, 1920.

A resolution introduced as a substitute for others that proposed demoralization of the American Legion was adopted, which reviewed reports of activities of legions and members of posts in strike areas and recommended that the union officers confer with the heads of the legion on any questions that may come up.

The convention rejected the plan for "one big union," and also defeated plans for affiliation with the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions that is planned to develop working class solidarity and to abolish capital and establish a workers' industrial republic.

GRAIN MEN DECRY FARMER MARKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — While the Grain Dealers National Association, in convention here yesterday, continued attacks on the cooperative marketing movement of the farmers, the directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., outstanding exponents of that movement, were holding secret sessions here. Some points of the attack were answered, however, in a statement by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the parent of the grain growers organization.

Two of the chief speakers at the grain dealer convention were D. R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, and W. T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, who is one of the charter members of the dealers' organization.

Mr. Forgan told the grain dealers to use conservative judgment in their business dealings, to be optimistic, and that the business horizon would be clear in a short time, and the country would be normal again.

Governor McCray called attention to the problem presented to the dealers by the "billion dollar" corporation which, he declared, was attempting to corner the entire grain industry by handling the product on a basis whereby it would reach the consumer through a direct course from the farmer.

STATE ART EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon — Artists from this State will come into prominence this month when an exhibition of oil paintings will be held at the local art museum. The paintings will be passed upon by judges and the six best will be sent to San Francisco to become part of the Pacific coast exhibition. Finally they will be sent east for a similar showing.

EARLY ELECTION IN BRITAIN UNLIKELY

Despite Rumors of Appeal Being Made to People No General Election Is Likely Unless Irish Negotiations Break Down

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — That Mr. Lloyd George is likely to remain in office until the long-standing Irish question is satisfactorily settled or an absolute deadlock is reached has been obvious for some time. Despite this, rumors of an early dissolution of Parliament appear periodically and speculation is rife on account of the coming out to constituencies by prominent ministers. Ministers and indeed private members have got out of touch with their constituencies, and for this reason an intensive political campaign is scheduled for the autumn.

Immediate political interest is centered in plans for solving the unemployment problem and for the coming Irish conference at Downing Street which opens next Tuesday. While hope runs high, it is realized that a settlement is surrounded with many grave possibilities. This uncertainty is responsible for the rumors of a general election in the early future.

Sinn Feiners Unmolested

It is recognized that the administration of Southern Ireland during the long-drawn-out conference may give rise to a serious situation. The Irish Republican Army is openly drilling throughout Ireland, some of the men in uniform. Sinn Fein is policing the country, which is virtually under the reign of Dail Eireann. These activities during the truce go unchallenged by Dublin Castle.

A growing agitation is going on in Ireland for the release of interned Sinn Feiners, who number about 3000, but so far the government has given no sign of its willingness to release them. Indeed, it is considered that it would militate against the peace prospects if they were set free during the delicate negotiations at Downing Street, which are estimated to be so protracted that a final settlement may not be reached till next February, when a bill embodying the settlement would be presented to Parliament.

By that time the House of Lords may exercise its prerogatives under the Parliament Act and hold up the new Irish bill until the expiry of the present Parliament at the end of 1923, when the five years' term expires. Rather than let a decision drag on till then, however, it is felt that the government will know by February whether the bill is likely to be contentious or not and acceptable to Ulster. If serious opposition were expected or in the event of Sinn Fein refusing to accept the necessary safeguards, the government, it is expected, would make an appeal to the country there and then.

Opposition Unlikely

On the other hand, opposition to the government plans for Ireland is not likely in view of the fact that the "Wee Free" or Asquithian Liberals, and Labor are behind Lloyd George in his sincere efforts to settle this age-long question, and with a united Parliament it is improbable that the House of Lords will again take so decided a stand that an appeal to the country will be involved.

The efforts of ministers to give an account of their stewardship to their constituencies and the country generally is not, however, to be taken as a sign of an early general election, but more likely merely the return to the pre-war habits of keeping the country more fully informed of the past achievements and future plans of the ministry. The autumn political campaign will soon be in full blast, and each party is arranging for its leaders to address the constituencies, so the Coalition is not alone in acting thus.

J. M. Hogge, joint Liberal whip for the "Wee Free," is now in Scotland organizing his campaign. Among the engagements for the Prime Minister, who returns to Downing Street tomorrow morning from Scotland, which have not yet crystallized, will be his visit to Cardiff for the annual meetings of the Welsh National Liberal Council, of which he is president. Among other meetings will be one at Colwyn Bay, which will be addressed by Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General, in November.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will address a meeting in the east end of London on November 10, and he will speak at Manchester on December 5, and at Newcastle on December 10. Austen Chamberlain's program includes an important meeting on October 27, when he addresses the cutlers' feast at Sheffield. He will also speak at Liverpool on November 17 and at Birmingham on December 8. The last meeting will also be addressed by the Lord Chancellor.

Among other ministers, Sir Alfred Mond will address a meeting at Crewe on November 10, and Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame will speak at Banbury on October 26. The chief Unionist whip, Colonel Leslie Wilson, along with Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, will be at Reading on October 28 and Derby on December 7. Meetings are listed at Lincoln on November 18 for the Solicitor-General, at Rochdale on November 25, the First Commissioner of Works, Earl Crawford, will speak and Lord Pell at Cambridge on November 7.

The agricultural situation will be dealt with by Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen at Ipswich on November 25, while education will be the subject of H. A. L. Fisher's speech at Poole on November 24. Charles A. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the Treasury, will speak at Port Madoc and Llandudno next week.

The polling day in the Westhoughton by-election is tomorrow, where the

contest will be a straight one between James Toms, Coalition Liberal and Councillor R. J. Davies, Labor representative. At the last election W. T. Wilson won the seat for Labor with a majority of over 5000.

TEXAS JUDGES DENOUNCE KLAN

Six Jurists Call on Grand Jurors to Investigate Activities of the Ku Klux Organization

DALLAS, Texas — Six district judges in Texas are on record as having denounced the Ku Klux Klan. Most of the judges include all other kindred orders in Texas in their denunciation. Those who attack the Klan are Judge Ben H. Denton, Paris; Judge James R. Hamilton, Travis County District Court, Austin; C. A. McDowell, Beaumont; Silas Hare, Sherman; W. F. Leslie, Sweetwater, and J. R. Warren, Tyler.

The judges called upon grand jurors to investigate activities of masked bands. Officials of two cities, San Antonio and Cameron, also gave warning that parades of masked men would not be permitted. The most scathing criticism from the bench probably was by District Judge James R. Hamilton at Austin. Chapters of the Ku Klux Klan have been established throughout Texas, he said, and "bodies of masked men, dressed in white robes, bearing the American flag, with the sign of the cross, and flying banners giving warning and threats of violence to citizens who break the law, have marched in the night time up and down the streets of the cities, towns and villages of Texas."

Declaring that more than 50 persons have been whipped or tarred and feathered in the State in the last six months, and that numerous persons had received warnings, Judge Hamilton read the grand jury an article of the Texas penal code which he said applied to these activities.

Facts Are Withheld

WACO, Texas — Civil investigation of the clash at Lorena, near here, on Saturday night of participants in a Ku Klux Klan parade and Bob Buchanan, McLennan County sheriff, and his deputies, yesterday was understood to be held in abeyance. No statement was obtainable from R. I. Munroe, district judge, or F. D. Tierce, district attorney, as to the probable trend the investigation, if made, would take.

The clash was precipitated when Sheriff Buchanan attempted to unmask one of the leaders of the parade. Official investigators of the disturbance have been informed that Lorena residents are withholding comment until after officials have acted. Citizens of the little town profess to have no knowledge of who fired the shots.

HUNGARY TO COMPLY WITH ULTIMATUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Italy was designated as mediator in the Burgenland dispute by the Council of Ambassadors, but it now appears that the British Government has not given its approval to this decision and therefore there still exists some doubt whether Italy will obtain the position she desires. It is somewhat strange that the ambassadors did not ascertain the British view before the announcement was made. At the same time Hungary has made known that she will submit to the ultimatum of the Allies, and that her regular troops will evacuate Burgenland. Hungary will sign the protocol regulating the transference of the territory.

It must not, however, be supposed that this attitude of Hungary denotes a solution of the difficulty. The irregular bands remain and Hungary, it is anticipated, may suggest that she should return to the Pecs district. Why there should be mediation by Italy or any other country, when Hungary under the Treaty is obliged simply to evacuate Burgenland, is not clear. What is proposed is that there should now be a plebiscite at Oedenburg, which may thus be left to Hungary while the economic and financial questions are open to discussion. The diplomatic procedure has become involved, and Hungary may yet profit by her defiance.

MARINE GUNNERS MAKE HIGH SCORES

ABOARD THE U.S.S. NEW MEXICO, with the Pacific Fleet, off southern California — Target practice of the battle fleet of the Pacific fleet opened on Monday, off San Pedro harbor, with an exceptional record for accuracy by the anti-aircraft gun pointers of the U. S. S. New Mexico. These guns, manned by pointers and trainers of the Marine Corps, hit the marks with scores that won the coveted Navy "E," denoting excellence, for the New Mexico. This honor went to Corporal Kasir and Privates Greenman, Rododge and McPherson, the second crew in the Navy to win this rating.

FRANCE GAINS POTASH BEDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The superior tribunal of Alsace-Lorraine has rendered judgment respecting the disputed potash beds in favor of France. It will be remembered that the regional tribunal attributed to Henry Koch a large part of the mines for which he was in negotiation, just before the property was sequestered. The judgment of the lower court was bad in form. It is not indicated whether this is the end of the process which caused a good deal of emotion in French official circles.

MR. HOOVER PICKS EMPLOYMENT HEAD

Col. Arthur Woods, Former Police Commissioner in New York, to Direct Agency—Mining Questions to Come Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Organization of the permanent Washington agency established by the unemployment conference to follow up and coordinate community action is now under way. The announcement that Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, would come to Washington to take charge of the work of the agency was made yesterday by Herbert Hoover, chairman of the conference. Colonel Woods was at one time assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of the reestablishment of service men in civil life, and is serving as chairman of the conference committee on municipal organization for unemployment.

Mr. Hoover indicated that the Administration believes in striking while the iron is hot and putting the municipal measures advised by the conference into immediate effect. Theories cannot feed the unemployed of the country and the responsibility is on the mayor of each city to see that quick action is taken. But, for the purpose of stimulating municipal efforts along this line, for making sure that the ideas advanced by the unemployment conference are translated into constructive action, the committee on municipal organization will continue as a more or less permanent central agency, under the directorship of Colonel Woods. It will continue to function, said Secretary Hoover, as long as the need for concerted action exists. It will receive regular reports from the principal communities and will coordinate their work.

"The business of this committee will be to insure that the whole country gets organized on a community basis," said Mr. Hoover.

Matter for Local Action

The full report of the committee on municipal organization was made public yesterday. This committee was formed after it was decided by the conference that the solution of the problem was chiefly a matter for local action and its report will be made the basis for organization in each city under the direction of the Mayor. Among its most important recommendations are the following:

Cities and towns must be relied upon for immediate attack upon the emergency created by unemployment. Whatever is done must take place in local communities, and the citizens of such communities are the ones responsible and capable of seeing that the necessary measures are carried out.

The mayors of cities are the natural and authorized leaders and directors of their communities in all emergencies affecting the public welfare. In a period like this there should be the greatest activity in putting up new schools and other needed public buildings, and in necessary repairs and improvements in streets, bridges, sewerage, public utilities, parks and other municipal works.

Every effort should be made to provide real work by stimulating industry. Meanwhile each industry should be urged as far as possible to keep together its own forces by giving at least part time employment. Consideration should be given to the practicability of keeping children at school as long as possible in order that they may not compete for the insufficient number of jobs and also that they may profit by additional schooling and the postponement of the beginning of wage earning. It may be found desirable to give scholarships to minors beyond the compulsory school age and the public schools have provided special vocational training for them so that the period of unemployment may be used to equip them for better positions.

Mining Question Discussed

The possibility of the sub-committee on mining taking action on the situation which may develop in the mines at the end of the present wage contract on April 1, 1922, was admitted yesterday by Secretary Hoover.

"I should think this committee might very fully consider the effect on the mining industry of any strike occurring as a result of the prospect of lower wages," said Mr. Hoover when asked if this question might be taken up by the committee. He pointed out, however, that the committee had no direct authority but that its recommendations would no doubt carry great weight.

It was also announced that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, would be present when the conference reconvenes next Monday morning for the purpose of taking an active part in the deliberations of the committee on mining. Mr. Lewis was represented at the first week's sessions by an alternate. It is surmised that his coming is an indication of a decision on the part of the committee to take up contentious questions over which the coal mining industry has been stirred for some time past.

Worker Losses Figured

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Losses in earnings of workers throughout the country during the past fiscal year due to involuntary idleness, were put at more than \$6,500,000,000 in an estimate prepared by economic experts at the national conference on unemployment. This estimate, it was explained, covered the loss in wages because of unemployment of all in the country out of work from July, 1920, to August 15, 1921, and was based on an approxima-

tion of normal pay levels rather than on the scales at the peak of high wages. Efforts of the conference, it was said, would be turned toward a remedy for the economic loss to the country from such reductions of the earning power of its workers in the future, by a more stabilized industrial plan.

SPANIARDS DEFEAT MOORISH TROOPS

Spanish Forces Occupy Important Position Thus Enabling Large Scale Advance to Be Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday) — General Berenguer telegraphed on Monday that three Spanish columns had beaten the Moors near Melilla and gained a glorious victory. The Spanish forces by occupying an important position in the El Sebti zone now command the valley of Segand. The position is now favorable for an advance on a large scale. The Minister for the Interior in an official statement says the Moors lost about 1000 men in the battle which was fought over a 10-kilometer front.

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday) — The Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco reports:

"Today was a glorious day for our arms. Not only did we carry the fight against large concentrations of Gueayas and Rifians, but we occupied positions which benefit materially our line for a further advance. At daybreak three strong columns commanded by General Cabanellas, General Sanjurjo and Gen. Frederick Berenguer, supported by artillery, left Nador. The task of General Cabanellas was to protect the left flank of General Sanjurjo's occupation of Ulauda and the houses in the vicinity, while General Berenguer's work was to approach Sebti."

"The columns had just started when the enemy appeared in great strength, descending the peaks and from the ravines at Gorgojo, and also coming from the farms. Lines of trenches and shelters were filled with Moroccans, who held them tenaciously. Strong detachments which attempted to reach our troops ran into the Spanish artillery fire, which compelled them to retire, leaving a majority of their men lying on the field. Cavalry cut off the retreating column, and many additional men were killed. The cavalry executed a fine charge when our skirmishers were threatened with an attack by a big force of Moroccans."

CONGRESS URGED TO AID RECONSTRUCTION

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Benjamin C. Marsh, in an address to officers and members of the Peoples Reconstruction League yesterday, stated that Congress seems to be halting badly on carrying out the program of the Peoples Reconstruction League, but it realizes thoroughly that this program has got to be carried out before there can be any economic, industrial or social rest in America. Mr. Marsh has just made a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast, holding a state conference of the Peoples Reconstruction League and addressing big farmers' picnics in agricultural states and large Labor meetings. He says the west is thoroughly disgusted with the way in which things are going in Washington and are determined upon a change. Mr. Marsh said: "While the United States Government fiddles as Nero did in ancient days unemployment is rife, farmers are waxing desperate, and discontent is being fostered as an army of Lenin and Trotsky could not hope to achieve. The revenue bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, which refused a hearing thereon, is an outrageous and un-American betrayal of the producers of wealth to the profiteers and other un-American forces, and takes taxes off concentrated wealth and places it upon those utterly unable to pay it. The Congress which passes that bill is doomed to defeat at the polls in November, 1922, or at least to a very serious reduction in the dominant party. No excuse can be made for it. It is treason to the purposes for which America entered the war."

TURKS TO RELEASE FRENCH PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — As the French delegate, Franklin Bouillon, reaches Ankara it is announced that a preliminary accord respecting the release of prisoners has been reached. The French prisoners number 800. A general accord is not yet concluded, but is being worked out on the lines indicated in The Christian Science Monitor a week ago. This accord modifies the previous agreement in favor of the Turks. The French press expresses pleasure at what it calls the logical conclusion of the policy of conciliation in Asia Minor pursued by Aristide Briand.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

HOLLIS POP. MAT. WED. Best Seats \$2

A STAR AND PLAY TRIUMPH!

HELEN HAYES

IN

Booth Tarkington's New Comedy

"THE WREN"

Direction George C. Tyler & A.L. Erlanger

BRITISH PURCHASE OF SHIPS BLOCKED

Woodrow Wilson, in 1918, Would Not Permit Transfer, President of the International Mercantile Marine Testifies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Testimony that the Shipping Board, acting under instructions from Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States, who took an active part in the negotiations, had, in 1918, prevented the transfer by the International Mercantile Marine of its ships sailing under the British flag, to an English syndicate, later agreeing to purchase them instead, was given by Philip A. S. Franklin, president of the line, before the Shipping Board here yesterday.

On April 1, 1919, after the execution of a contract, the board, according to his testimony, refused to fulfill its obligations and on account of the exchange situation, as well as the income and excess profits taxes, the company was compelled to retain the ships or to suffer a considerable loss.

The hearing before the full board was held to permit the International to present its reasons why the present contract between the British Government and the line should be approved by the board. This contract was originally made in 1903, at the time of the organization of the line, and later been modified from time to time, until recently, at the request of the board, it was altered to meet the objections raised in Congress and elsewhere expressly to exempt the American ships of the International from the requirements of the British Government.

Company of American Origin

Mr. Franklin said that the company was of purely American origin, having been organized as a New Jersey corporation in 1902 by Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, then head of the American line, and Bernard M. Baker of Baltimore, of the Atlantic Transport Line, both being American companies, whose ships were sailing under the American flag. The Red Star Line, another American company, was also included. Later, on account of lack of encouragement on the part of the American people, ships flying the British and Dutch flags were included in the fleet, including the White Star boats, the stock of these lines being purchased outright, and owned by the International up to the present time. These companies had no interest in the stock of the International Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Franklin said that at the present time 93.46 per cent of the stock of the International was owned by American citizens, 5.46 per cent by

Dutch, 57 per cent by English, 46 per cent by Canadians, and fractional amounts by citizens of Cuba, Denmark, France, Ireland and Norway.

The International owned the entire capital stock of the Red Star Line, incorporated in Belgium, the American company of the Atlantic Transport Line, incorporated in West Virginia, and the International Navigation Company, Ltd., incorporated in Great Britain. This last owned 100 per cent of the stock of the White Star Line, and the British company of the Atlantic Transport Line, as well as 98.5 per cent of the stock of the Leyland Line.

Other Lines Owned

The White Star Line, in conjunction with the American Atlantic Transport Company, owned 32.3 per cent of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Company, 68.5 per cent of the Aberdeen Line, 10.4 per cent of the Holland-American Line, and 16.5 per cent of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. These stocks were purchased at the time the company expected to dispose of their British-owned ships, with the idea of building new American ships in their yards with the proceeds of the sales. The tonnage of the combined fleet at the present time, Mr. Franklin testified, consisted of 105 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,026,885 gross tons, divided as follows: 10 American ships of 125-632 tons; 93 British ships of 883,746 tons, and two Belgian ships of 17,507 tons.

CABINET CONSIDERING STATUS OF INDIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NAIROBI, Kenya (Tuesday) — The strictest secrecy is being maintained in official quarters over the question of the status of Indians in East Africa. It is doubtful now if any definite pronouncement will be made locally pending instructions from London, as the matter has reached wide imperial significance. It is no longer in the hands of Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, but has been taken up by the Cabinet. Local opinion is gradually becoming favorable to the setting up of a royal commission to investigate the whole question.

REGISTRATION AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Registration at Yale University, now fairly complete, was given at 3449 by the secretary's office yesterday, an increase of 182 over last year. The college has 1057, the Scientific School 523 and the remainder is distributed among the graduate schools.

NEW CABINET AT BAGHDAD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The Colonial Office has announced that a new cabinet has been formed in Iraq with his highness, the Naqib of Baghdad, as president and nine other ministers.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

Women's Sleeveless Fall Dresses

Anniversary Sales Price

10.00

They are fashioned of a really splendid quality Poiré Twill, Tricotine, Wool Velour and Wool Jersey in modish sleeveless effects. With but the addition of a Satin guimpe they make really handsome Dresses. Many are beautifully embroidered, others are effectively braided trimmed. Very special for this sale.

(Fourth Floor)

Modish New Footwear

Anniversary Sales Price

7.75

This is an Anniversary Sales offering of which we feel particularly proud, for the Footwear is of the highest type.

There are dressy models in Black or Brown Satin, Black Kidskin or Brown Calfskin, with a single instep strap and high or petite Louis heels. Also smart walking models of Black or Brown Kidskin or Tan or Brown Calfskin. These have either one or two instep straps or are in regulation oxford style. All types of heels.

(Second Floor)

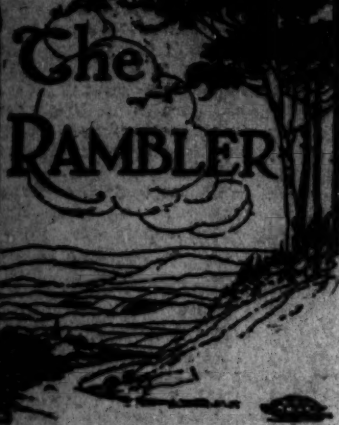
Wool Jersey Suits

Anniversary Sales Price

14.50

Three-piece models, consisting of Jumper Dress and Coat, or regulation two-piece Suits, fashioned of excellent quality Wool Jersey. Light and dark tones.

(Fourth Floor)



Writing an Essay

One of the easiest things in the world is to write an essay, but to write a good one is something different. So far as the mere essay goes, the directions are not difficult: all you have to do is to read good books for 20 or 30 years, feel a pressing necessity for making a living, tear up the greater part of what you write, but keep writing incessantly, acquire a good style, learn to spell, and behold, you are writing essays. It may be added that some ability is a help rather than a hindrance. But to write a good essay? That is a difficult and complicated question.

I think that there are many essayists who have never put pen to paper, men who have seen a great storm, or heard a child laugh, or heard a sorap of conversation, and have had some excellent thoughts on these things, but have never taken the next step and written them down. On the other hand, we that follow the trade of writing, if we are virtuous tradesmen, acknowledge that we shall never express our thoughts even half well, but we write just the same, because if we don't, we shall not see come to us the pleasing stipend, although I am not sure that "stipend" is quite the right word. Which leads us to another paragraph.

By all means acquire a large vocabulary, not perhaps as long as the Oxford Dictionary, but of proportions that will save your painting from a meager palette. I have heard a well-known English authority say that there was just one word that was the right one, none other would suffice, and that for this reason you must not be afraid to use it more than once if an idea recurs. I dare say that this is so, but all the same, it is well to be provided with words: we cannot all repeat "sugar" with the same impressiveness as William Pitt.

Most of us use a very small number of words in talking, when in writing we are put upon more ambitious behavior. Not having the noble sound of our own voices to cheer us, and because a reader is more attentive than a hearer, we are brought face to face with our paucity and seek to amend. The dictionary will never give the store of words that comes from a confused and diversified reading, which saturates us. When you read good books (I decline to reckon their hundred or measure their shelf), when you read good books, others are saying a lot of work by finding words for you, whereas if you climb up and down the columns of the dictionary, seal must outstrip tedious. The inexperienced and inane even read newspapers for words, others the reports of parliamentary debates, and both alike merit our respect and awe. If you read Burke, you will find plenty of words; if you read Hazlitt, you find an amazing vocabulary; if you read Lord Macaulay, you find a dictionary and the most perfect and sanest that you could ask. Whether in reading these masters of our English tongue you will appropriate their ideas as well as their vocabularies, will depend upon the delicacy of your perception of certain rules of conduct.

We pedestrian essayists can take much comfort from the pleasing frankness with which Anthony Trollope showed how he wrote his novels. The maker of "Barsetshire Towers" says that the way he did it was to sit down and write and take precious good care that he wrote a certain amount each day. Do not misunderstand me; I do not urge you, contemptible reader, to sit down and write 1500 words a day upon your essay, for you can see that working six days a week, your essay in a fortnight would grow gargantuan, but if you have to write an essay and, all the better, if you really want to do it, just sit down and do it. Whether any editor will print it is quite another matter. Writing for inspiration is an ill business: it does not come to you, you seize it, struggling sometimes, but you must harness it or never touch it. There are geniuses, there are those that are half a flight short of genius, there are the talented, there are those that possess a mixture of genius and talent, there are the stereotyped clever, there are the merely educated. Sometimes you are one or other, and in our case, reader, we would not for the world foster each other. Once in a while, out of the ether, there comes a genius, flaming and glowing, graceful as Ariel, laboring enormously, understanding and understood, yet quite unable to tell his own secret, though in his generosity he tries to do it on every page. He touches the commonest clay and it is gold, the dull look up and smile, the heavy-hearted pluck up fresh courage, the brave become braver, one problem more seems solved, and how does he do it? I do not know, nor do you, and why on earth should we do anything but give thanks? A genius is the brother of us all, he has heard a melody that will take a little longer to reach us. Perhaps I fly too high and have fetched away from my subject, but that flash of genius is mighty tempting. That is why men like to read about Napoleon: he was wonderful, but he was a man, nevertheless, and they

reflect with comfort that they are men, too. It is like having a mathematician in the family. We are not able ourselves to juggle with cosines and quarterions, but we feel with gentle complacency that when all is said and done the mathematician must acknowledge relationship. Geniuses do not do always as well in a worldly way as the talented, who are more apt to be men of the world, keep accounts better and have a nice distrust of great things and a more delicately adjusted consciousness of the manner in which three meals a day are produced.

I have always liked the man of the world, but it is on the genius's bosom that I would weep, for he has been swept up to the heights of understanding. The genius has compassion, the man of the world has accommodation, and is too apt to be a believer in the existence of time. The man of the world shuns tragedy, and very rightly, for it disturbs, but the genius knows that it is but a phase and so shows more common sense. When it is a matter of varnished boots and treaties of commerce and agreeable manners, by all means select the man of the world, for he will shock no one. But when devastation comes and the little things are blown away and the centuries join hands and sigh together, it is the genius that takes us by the hand and shows us the great spaces that are full of light. J. H. S.

MILAN

Frontiers there are, though not many, which you can cross without knowing it till the hands of officialdom come poking among your treasured belongings for contraband; but travel through the St. Gotthard and do you find a more sudden difference between the Breton's village and the Norman's than between the smiling blue eyes of the Swiss lake country and the dusty, drowsy face of Italy? Over a white-powdered plain of maize fields and mulberry trees, with poplars, willows and beiries baked flat against the sky, as on a blue china bowl, past villages that blink in the sun, you go rattling into Milan.

The city, sprawling outward from the cathedral square like a catfish, is too big to suggest at first sight anything more than a noisy, busy, dirty, rather third-rate town. But the southern note is soon struck. When first I walked along the chief streets, in the Via Dante, the Via Alessandro Manzoni, and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, all lying to the north of the cathedral, I was vaguely reminded of Prague, then, less vaguely, of Soho. For there is the same lack of order in the shop windows, the same striding about on the pavements, and, above all, the same close smell, as of rooms never opened to the air since the house block was built. But then, on this plain of Lombardy, every house must be held as a fortress against the sun, so that every window in the red or yellow plaster walls is tightly shuttered and down over the shop fronts stretch terra cotta sunblinds, edged with curtains that drop nearly to the curb.

For Milan, here in Piedmont, "at the foot of the mountains," is hotter in summer than southern Italy. I came on the Milanese all fluttering fans. Every evening there they all were in the Galleria, fanning themselves languidly, as they strolled up and down or sat at long rows of little tables to eat a Neapolitan ice. Four huge arcades in the shape of a Latin cross, with an octagonal center over a lofty glass cupola—these form the Galleria, Milan's chief meeting place, and, except for the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, chief shopping place also. Not only does Milan meet, eat and shop here. Here it is, too, that you see, in all their bravery, and always in couples, the three police forces, namely, the police pure and simple, who look like railwaymen; the civil guard, who might be private soldiers, in green service uniform, and the gendarmes, gallant in black coats with silver facings, cocked hats and swords. Solemnly they lounge along, each going his way; but note that policeman never speaks to civil guard or civil guard to gendarme. Still there is talk and to spare in the Galleria, talk with fingers, hands, wrists, elbows, eyes, sticks, and in voices so harsh that, if a tongue less soft than Italian were being spoken, you could never hear the street cars clashing across the cathedral square hard by.

Now, the Galleria runs between the notable squares, the cathedral's and the Scala's, though, indeed, you need to be warned. Behind that shabby portico lurks one of the proudest opera houses in the world; so very shabby is the Scala nowadays. True, as they are refurbishing it inside, they may perhaps worthily replaster the outside of it before next winter's state opening, a "first night" for which every seat is already booked. And northerner that I feel here, I should dearly like them to clean up the cathedral, too. If you look for another Cologne, it will disappoint you, this cathedral of Milan's, dwarfed as it is by the shop fronts opposite, facing a maze of car lines, and with the white marble of it turning a weather-worn gray. See it by moonlight, beg worshippers of Italy. But the moon has no chance against those sky signs flaring round. Still, apart from its setting, it is one of the gems of flamboyant Gothic, a miracle of carving. Is there woven over any other building in the world such a web of lace-like fretwork? Has any other a vaster number of pinnacles or more than the six thousand statues that fill the niches of Milan? Forty thousand people it can hold; but only Ruskin would dare paint in words the beauty of the inside of it.

Climb to its roof, if you want to see, no, rather, to visualize, Italy. Away to the north range the Alps, vine-clad, pine-clad, and at high last, snow-clad, near enough and on many mornings clear enough for the peaks to be named. Away and away to the blue south lies the Lombardy plain,

flat as the green face of a lake in summer, except where black poplars rise up, or red brick campanilli. And right below some-giant architect has modeled a low relief in terra cotta, for so Milan's thousands of red, low-pitched roofs look from aloft. You can pick out banks, palaces, churches. There are no stables buildings in Milan then, the banks, either. Well, these Lombards, who once money-changers to the world. That must be the Brera, where Raphael's "Marriage of the Virgin" is housed, and that line of red brick between those squat, round towers the castle, which Francesco Sforza built back in the fifteenth century, before ever the Turk came into Europe.

And that—many-sided dome, not far from old St. Ambrose's? That must belong to St. Mary of the Angels. Gothic brick, this church is, and has more of Bramante's terra cotta work for decoration; but in the neighboring convent, now a barracks, it was Leonardo da Vinci who worked once, painting in tempera on the refectory wall his "Last Supper." Even before the middle of the sixteenth century his colors were peeling off. Indeed no copy ever hinted at the light here and the calm and the emotional grace; and the possession of this one painting would set Milan high on the honors list of art cities, if only because, since Leonardo, it has not been possible for a man to imagine the "Last Supper" laid otherwise.

The art sense lives on in Italy. On the boardings of Milan, those picture galleries for the people, I saw better posters than I have seen anywhere in Europe, except on the London Underground. Her vegetable markets alongside the curbs of her narrower, cobbled lanes blaze with cleanly blended color. But she would take higher rank as a center for real living if she would keep her streets clean, build one comfortable hotel and teach her children how to eat their national spaghetti.

A TREASURE

In the green heart of Kent, there sleeps amid its woodland a treasure, the peer of which is not in the world. During 800 years the hand of man has worked over it, sometimes detaching, sometimes ennobling; and now the ancient house of Ightham, glassed in the dark waters of its moat, holds the life and toil and laughter of eight centuries; and still, majestic and serene, withstands the slow siege of its old copsemate.

The setting to this ancestral treasure is the wide fields, burned in the late summer to the tawny hue of a lion, and the rolling hills of the Thames estuary. Beyond the great backbone of chalk, which runs like a rampart westward into Surrey and thence across Sussex, beyond the vivid marshes where the cattle are grazing, is drawn the faint blue streak of the river, like a sword-blade dropped upon a meadow. The incongruous shape of a big stone tower, the red sails and dry on the pasture. The red sails of barges, going up with the tide, glide across the plain. Beyond, dim hills merge into the blue haze which ever haunts the river-side. Nearer at hand, a group of red-roofed farmhouses and yellow straw-stack shows bright as if new-painted.

But the road to Ightham leaves the highway and leads through villages with their greens, and through cottages set in blooming gardens, and, lastly, stately churches, Ightham church lies across the hill, its lines long and square, of the perpendicular epoch; flint and stone, square-towered; embowered in dark trees, opening upon a far prospect of golden landscape and bright sky; barred and swathed with long-drawn clouds of glittering white.

The road climbs a steep hill between high, tree-clad banks, and comes to Ightham, a crooked street of timber-bellied cottages, overhanging gables and garlanding roses, and fades away down and down into the valley. You might go by Ightham moat and never see it, for the house lies below the road amid thick trees. Turn in at the gate, and there, enshrined amid smooth lawns and rich foliage, you shall behold a masterpiece of old England, brooding upon its own fair image mirrored in the moat. Four-square it stands, its worn stone tower facing, across a space of level sward, toward the long, low timbered range of buildings, with central gable, which were once the great stables. In the hushed radiance of the afternoon, each gable, the place is profoundly still, save for the tiny music of a bird in the woods.

The front is built of ancient masonry, the roofs red-tiled; the rest is brown oak beams and plaster, rising upon the stone foundations directly from the water of the moat. At the back, huge trees gather close about the lofty, leaning oaken building; an ancient yew spreads strong arms across the moat, so that the dark wall of the house appears as it were through still green smoke shot with silver and the living sunlight. A broken arch spans the black water; through the low door you enter a brick-paved vestibule, and after that the house unfolds you like a maze. Up and down steps, one chamber leading into another; a black-paneled hall and staircase, a long corridor; more stairs; the great open-roofed hall, with the carved mantel and the coats-of-arms glimmering in the leaded window; the great withdrawing-room, the whole of one end set with the vast carved Jacobean mantel; the chapel, with its tiny pulpit, six pews and brown paneling; bedroom after bedroom, containing huge furniture and roomy four-poster bedsteads; more staircases; little rooms, so thickly timbered they are like a ship; down again by another staircase; thence into the inner courtyard. . . . Square, stone-paved, grass and weeds luxuriating between the stones; bushes luxuriantly pressing upon the leaded panes of the mullioned windows; a dog kennel designed like a little stone house, with projecting

eaves, bargeboards, and tiled roof, and straw within; an oblong clock-face gazing down from a turret; a shadow hued like pearl and dark roots looming on the brilliant sky; a tranquillity wistful and lonely. Such is this secret friendly quadrangle, which perhaps attains as near perfection as may be.

What is this secret? What is it the dim, forsaken rooms, with their strange, ancient furnishings, the long, windowed corridors, the inner courtyard (like a heart open to the sky) try to tell you, and never tell you?

You pass out beneath the massive archway under the tower, and through the thick oak door, and across the stone bridge, whose low walls on either side are cushioned with stone-crop, and so into the air and sunlight. Turning, you behold again the grave and kindly tower, the strong walls, the long, red roofs, the still water, touched, enriched, and worn by the passage of the many, many years, the changing seasons, fortune and misfortune—and gaining beauty withal.

There are many such mansions secluded in England, but none perhaps as admirable. They make the real wealth of a country, if the people only knew it, as their fathers knew it. They are the treasure of England.

OUR NEIGHBOR

She was a fine neighbor, we thought. And we were right. She loved little children and hadn't any of her own. She kept house for her two brothers in the white house on the hill. There were two hills, our sand hill (then the valley with the old bridge) and then their hill. They had a big bell hanging over the back "stoop" and she always rang it at noon and at night, for dinner and supper. I particularly remember it at night. In the soft, clear silence of the summer evening, the song of the supper bell seemed unusually melodious. "Ding-dong," it said. It had a sweet voice, not unlike a song coming across water. We could hear their dog bark and we could hear the voices of the brothers as they talked, coming in from the barn. On summer evenings, sounds carried strangely, and one's neighbors seemed very near.

She loved children. She liked to have some strange in, of an afternoon, and sit down, dangle our hats by their strings, dangle our short legs, too, and listen to our ideas on the world. We sat down in the pleasant kitchen by the table and looked at the shining kitchen stove and the geraniums and the clean windows and the neat screen door.

After awhile, our neighbor would say, "Would you like some popcorn?" And we, bashful and at the same time hopeful, would exclaim joyfully, "Yes, please!"

"Why don't you say, 'Thank you, we would like some'?" said Mother.

But, oh, we knew that our neighbor understood. She knew that we cared tremendously about popcorn. Her heart was big and kind.

She popped corn in a big iron kettle. And she knew how to turn it around and around, and as she turned



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
We helped her put on the red and white table cloth

it, the kernels flew like dancers in a never ending whirl of white. They got white almost at once. Every kernel popped. And every kernel danced and danced the strange dance of popping corn. And we sat there, dangle our legs and watching.

Beyond, were the cool, dim parlors where people rarely sat, and the faded newspapers and the white chair ticks. We could go in there, too, if we wanted to. We could unfold the papers and read them, or we could sit on the soft couch and play games. But it was nicest to stay in the kitchen—with our neighbor and look out across the fields and marshes to the horizon line.

The cows stood in the fields under the trees. The sheep were browsing, the dog was asleep on the stoop. Then, too, our neighbor used to invite us to stay to supper. And we helped her put on the red and white table cloth on the kitchen table and set on the dishes and all the good things which she knew how to cook. And then, because we were not quite tall enough, she went out on the stoop and untied the rope and pulled down on it and the big bell began to ring across the soft, summer shadows. It was wonderful what that bell could bring to pass! It changed everything. The men came in and the dog sat up and the chickens ran toward the house because they saw that it was getting time to be on hand.

The long afternoon was over. The cow bells were beginning to ring across the fields. The sun was dropping down into the woods. It was the hour of hospitality. The kitchen chairs scraped. Everybody sat down. Everybody was glad to be at home. The dog gazed in through the screen door at his family. He was glad, too.

COMRADES OF THE MOUNTAIN ROAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When George Borrow, that most entertaining of all gypsies, went fairing through the shires of England, he met a strange assortment of fellow voyagers, among whom Isopel Berners and the Flaming Timman remain best in memory. If Borrow were exploring the highways and byways of New England today, it is to be supposed that he would use, as we did, a remarkably cheap and sturdy variety of motor car. For us, as for Borrow, the doughty Isopel and the Timman of the dingle were left for the ending of our adventures, but all in all, our comrades of the way were a miscellaneous crew.

There was the rubicund garageman, who rode with us through Plymouth, New Hampshire, whose humor and good spirits were unflagging, and who



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Don't scratch whatever you does"

was on his way to attend all the "old home weeks" in the county. We picked him up north of Hebron, where he had been attending the local celebration, and he explained that as he had relatives in every town in "these parts," it was his duty to investigate personally all the "old home weeks."

His successor was a lively lady from Manhattan, who was superintending the destinies of a gift shop, perched on a lonely rock and overlooking the whole Franconia Valley. Her, we rescued from a three-mile walk, and to our immense surprise she proved a perfect encyclopedia of the art of more or less uncivilized camping. Misled by her blonde bobbed hair and pert nose, we had imagined her a dweller of the cities, pure and simple, but it developed that her idea of an excellent outing was to pilot a mule down Bright Angel Trail in the Grand Cañon. So much did she reveal of camp cooking that the margins of the pages of our guide book were filled with cryptic notations relative to "corameal, two cups, water, one cup, etc."

Our guide book, disreputable in appearance though it was, provided the cause of our next acquaintance of the road. Somewhere in or about the sandy roads leading to Maplewood, it merrily bounced off the rear seat and proceeded to immerse itself in the dirt of the broad highway. We, who were debating the contrasting merits of a curving route with blue and white markers against a straight one with green, were not aware of the loss until a small and wheezy motor, barking like a dog, drew alongside with a great waving of hands.

"Hey!" roared the father of the family from the driving seat.

"Hey!" squealed all the children.

"You lost your book," they chanted in chorus.

We responded by checking our chart in mid-career, and retrieving the guide book, entered into conversation with our new friends. They came, we learned, from Philadelphia, and it was their first trip to the mountains. They had a tent and were camping out (very unscientifically and with an alcohol stove, as nearly as we could judge). Oh, it was fine, but Lizzie (the motor car), didn't run just right. So we dived into the midst of Lizzie's complicated machinery, and came forth dirty but triumphant, having righted matters. Then they unbuttoned sufficiently to tell us of their contemplated next year's excursion, "across the country," and "taking in all the national parks!" Quite a large order! Northumberland on the Connecticut

River gave us our next encounter, and this time our fellow traveler was a lumberman, six feet and over, a soft-spoken giant, who told us marvels of log drives down the river in the frosty days of early spring, of pulp wood and its handling, and a thrilling yarn of how a river full of logs had plunged at him as an upstream dam went out, and how he had dived, "ten feet down and as far as I could" until the jam had passed over him!

Next came a deputy sheriff, traveling on court business to some obscure village of the smoky hills and vastly conscious of his own importance; a bright-faced young farmer and his wife, bound for Stratford to purchase farming implements, and vastly excited at the prospect of visiting such a large "city"; and finally a commercial artist, bored with drawing, audits of clothes and pairs of shoes for Chicago's leading newspapers, and en route from Portland to Lake Champlain on a walking trip. He was more than glad to accept a "lift," and we carried him, as the folk of the hills would say, "a smart step" on his way.

But it was not until the last hills had faded in the gray distances and the Canadian border was a matter of minutes away instead of miles that we encountered the strenuous Isopel and the redoubtable Timman. He was a long, rangy individual with a very square jaw, half covered with a black beard, and he was standing in the village square behind his horse and cart, expounding on the virtues of aluminum pans. The fair Isopel, whom we recognized at once, was, I believe, the purveyor of phonograph records to the local populace, but, like Borrow's heroine, she had a voice and a will of her own.

"Don't scratch, whatever you does to it," declared the vender of aluminum articles.

"Does too!" said the sprightly Isopel.

"Don't," sulkily repeated the Flaming Timman.

"I ask you," said the indignant Isopel, turning to the two of us, who were entering our chariot after a successful quest for pink peppermints, "doesn't aluminum scratch—always?"

We looked at Isopel and we looked at the Timman. Both were much larger than we were. We climbed into the car with our eyes on the Timman, who was clemencing his fist, the "long Melford" of Borrow undoubtedly.

"Yes," said I. "No," said Linc. And we proceeded from those parts at 30 miles an hour.

Discoveries in Jasper Park

The revelation of new beauties in Jasper Park, Alberta, are promised by the discoveries recently made by Maj. G. M. Croyl who has been co-operating with Col. Maynard Rogers, superintendent of the Jasper National Park, to obtain information regarding sections of the park hitherto inaccessible. Major Croyl has made a survey from the air, and in this way has discovered wonders which are guarded by huge barriers of rock and tangled tangles of exploration.

The discovery of a lake between the Maligne and Rocky rivers, hitherto unknown and uncharted, was the outstanding feature of the survey. The Maligne Valley district, Major Croyl states, is wonderfully beautiful. Lake Maligne rests at an altitude of about 7000 feet. It is fed by numerous glaciers, and these stand out in striking contrast to the blue of the waters of the lake. This lake is a two days' journey by horse from Jasper Park town. It has an outlet through the famous Maligne Cañon to the Athabasca River.

In the country back of the Snaring River there lies a deep gorge 10 miles in length that defied exploration until Major Croyl and his photographer conquered it from the air.

Major Croyl made three trips from the temporary station at Henry House. The first route followed was up to Brule and from there to Solomon Creek, down to Hay River and Stony River and back to Jasper Lake. From Jasper Lake the route headed towards the Lake Maligne country, where the most beautiful scenery was found.

The second trip was made to Pokoktan Creek via the Athabasca River, and from thence over the Pokoktan pass to Brazeau Lake; across Brazeau Lake to Thistle River. The return trip was made over the same route. The Snaring River country was covered in the third trip. The plane used was a D.G.-4 with a 12-cylinder Rolls Royce engine.

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EUGENE FIELD AT HOME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene Field, the poet and humorist, one evening when he was living in Chicago, took home to supper an artist, on whom he made such a pleasant impression that the guest wrote down an account of the visit. It reads:

"I had accepted an invitation from Eugene Field to spend the evening at his home. We took a North Side cable car, and as it was pretty well filled, we had to take seats apart—he on one side of the car, I on the other. As we passed the cross streets going along, the setting sun cast a red glare through the car and I noticed how very red the faces looked, then my eyes turned to Field. The red of the sunshine seemed to fade away as it reached him and his refined, dignified and solemn face—for no stranger looking at him would be likely to imagine the keen sense of humor behind that solemn countenance—took on a greenish gray cast that made it look more like a bust of marble, tinted slightly with green, than a human face. His face was a strange contrast, in many ways, to the other faces in the car.

"During the evening he took me to his 'museum,' a room on the second floor where he kept the thousand and one things—mostly small presents sent to him by his admirers from all over the world.

"I remember that the walls were pretty well covered with handbills of the years long gone by—some giving notice of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas; some giving dates and places of auctions of slaves, and many I do not now recall.

"In the center of the room was a cracker barrel completely filled with walking sticks—every kind of a cane the imagination could conceive. Field said he wished he was as well fixed in other ways as he was for canes.

"In his work room and bedroom on the main floor hung a large painting, an ideal figure of a girl, done by Albert, the scenic painter. It was a beautiful painting, but was brushed in very broadly and there were many large chunks of paint protruding from the canvas. On showing me the painting Field remarked that his boys had taken to art very early. He said that one day while he and Mrs. Field were both down town the boys took the opportunity of cleaning up the room. They got along nicely until they came to cleaning this painting. When they found the big lumps of paint they concluded they did not belong there, and, going to the pantry, got some knives and had removed most of the largest pieces when Mrs. Field came home and stopped them.

"Field did most of his writing in bed. With a wide board back of his pillow he propped himself up so he was half sitting and half reclining. Then he had another board against his raised knees to place his paper on. Over his head he had an electric light, with a string attached, so that he could turn it off and on without rising. On a small table beside the bed he had a half-dozen bottles of ink, each a different color, with which he made fancy initials, about an inch square at the beginning of each page. About 8 o'clock Field said he would have to go to work to get out his column for the next day, so saying, he got in bed. Mrs. Field came in and told me the story of Gene and the butterflies."

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BANK CONVENTION
AT LOS ANGELESGeneral Session of the American
Bankers Association Opened
—Reports Delivered and
Business Situation Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California — The general session of the American Bankers Association met here in the forty-seventh annual convention yesterday, and was formally opened by the president, John S. Drum, who is also president of the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco.

The invocation was offered by Bishop W. B. Stevens of the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles. J. M. Elliott, chairman of the board of First National Bank of Los Angeles, dean of the banking profession in California, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by John H. Puelicher, who is president of the Marshall & Isley Bank of Milwaukee and second vice-president of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Puelicher thanked California bankers for the splendid reception they tendered the delegates. Mr. Drum delivered the annual address, in which he gave a survey of general business conditions throughout the United States. Following this address, various reports of divisions and sections of the association were submitted and received. John S. Lonsdale, vice-president of the savings bank division, delivered that division's report in place of Capt. Henry H. McKee. Elliott C. McDougall delivered the state bank division reports. R. F. McNally presented the clearing-house reports.

In the absence of A. A. Crane, Robert B. Locke, president of the American Institution of Banking, told the convention how rapidly that organization has grown. The report of the state secretary section was read and Francis Blasson, chairman of the Public Relations Committee, presented his report. This completed all reports with the exception of those of the executive committee, the treasurer, the general counsel and the protective committee. These reports have been printed and were distributed but not read.

Committees on resolutions were appointed and instructed to meet in the afternoon. The usual telegrams and communications of regret at inability to attend were read from the rostrum.

The afternoon was taken up with a business meeting of the clearing-house session, the national banking division, and the trust company division.

Readjustment Planned

Bankers Are Told That Economic
Remedies Are Not Hard to Find

LOS ANGELES, California — "There is nothing in the domestic or foreign situation to give rise to the pessimistic conclusion that the world is riding straight to ruin," said John S. Drum of San Francisco before the American Bankers Association, of which he is president, at the opening session here yesterday of its forty-seventh annual convention. "Rational examination of our condition today," he said, "must prove to the greatest doubter that our problems are but the natural manifestations of a worldwide maladjustment that great natural forces are working to remedy."

"The output of finished goods throughout the country is considerably smaller than six months ago," Mr. Drum said. "There is a surplus of manufactured commodities in the hands of the producers. A progressive decline in the cost of manufacturing has taken place during the year. In industry, as a whole, the costs of materials, labor and construction have declined, in the order named. Increased efficiency of labor has been the natural result of unemployment on a large scale, but the efficiency of men in the building trades as a whole has not increased."

"Taxation in industrial sections has either increased or remained stationary during the year. In no case is a decrease reported. Wholesale prices of manufactured goods have decreased steadily through the year. Retail prices, on the whole, also have declined steadily, although not in the same proportion as wholesale prices."

Buying Power Reduced

"In the great cotton states of the south, in the agricultural states of the middle west and in the western mining and cattle raising states, in the lumber producing regions of the north-west and the southeast, there has been a great reduction in buying power, consequently a slackened demand for natural products and a reduction in their value without a commensurate decrease in the price of finished goods. In the industrial regions there has been a reduction of production, consequent upon reduced foreign purchasing and reduced buying by producers of natural products at home. This reduction in output of manufactured goods in industrial centers has thrown millions of men out of employment, and consequently has operated to reduce further the national buying power."

"If world influences in the process of readjustment could be divorced from domestic influences this country would not now be considering problems of readjustment; it would have solved them and would be walking in the old path. But this could not and cannot be; world influences now and henceforth must have a powerful bearing even on the problems that in former years were considered purely domestic."

Hindering Conditions

"The reports I have received also have shown that the three great domestic influences that more than all

others are retarding the readjustment of prices and costs are these:

"First—Delayed adjustment of cost of labor, which prevents adequate reduction of prices of innumerable commodities and services in the cost of which the cost of services is the most important factor, and also serves to prevent full employment of labor. This is due both to slow adjustment of compensation of labor and to the continuation of shop rules that impair its efficiency."

"Second—Sustained high costs of transportation, which prevent natural and normal movement of commodities of all kinds to markets."

"Third—Continuation of an unsound system of taxation that diverts working capital from its proper channels and thereby prevents accumulation of working capital necessary for increased production, for installation of improved methods of production and for full employment of labor."

"Common opinion, expressed in hundreds of reports that make up this survey, is that when these three deterring influences have been eliminated the chief obstacles to a restoration of a proper and equitable price equilibrium will have been removed, trading between our group of producers and others will proceed naturally and labor and capital will be more fully employed in productive enterprise."

"But in spite of these problems the process of readjustment is going on, and there have been undeniable signs of at least a modicum of improvement in the last few months. Every step in the process of readjustment is doing its bit to restore the normal value of purchasing power to the entire people, and in the nature of things there is no room for anything but confidence in the gradual improvement of business."

"It is well to say that there is nothing in our domestic situation, nor in the international situation that can sustain a pessimistic outlook, or a despondent view that the world has sunk into permanent depression."

"It is true that many problems, both domestic and foreign, are standing in the way of a restoration of stable conditions and normal domestic and world prosperity. But the forces that are working to solve these problems are irresistible."

Congress Criticized

Elliott C. McDougall of Buffalo, president of the New York State division, spoke previously on "Reduction of Government Expenses and Taxation." He criticized Congress for delay on taxation and tariff legislation.

"Congress is ignorantly or willfully blind," he said. "That more than a small minority could be ignorant of what the nation knows and wants is inconceivable. The Republican Party sacredly is pledged to real reduction of government expenditures and government taxation. No halfway measure will satisfy that pledge. Let no member of Congress think that the nation is not fully aware that many of his colleagues are hoping by delay and camouflage to obscure the main issue, deliberately to evade fulfillment."

"It would appear to the nation that Congress is against our President in his sincere intention to cut expenses and taxes. Under our Constitution, in matters of taxation, Congress has the initiative. By deadly inertia alone it can defeat him. The nation has complete confidence in him and his Cabinet. Whatever taxes they say are absolutely necessary, we cheerfully will pay, but not a dollar more."

"Every month's delay means more, perhaps much more, than a month's prolongation of business depression, and many additional and entirely unnecessary business failures. Every dollar of unnecessary taxation will cost the nation several dollars in loss of business to merchants and manufacturers, and in loss of wages to employees. Excess profits taxes should long ago have been abolished. They should be abolished at once, without regard to any other question. As a matter of fact few businesses are having, or will have, any excess profits to tax."

John McHugh, vice-president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, asserted that American investments abroad are needed to buttress the country's prosperity.

Need of Export Markets

"It has recently been estimated by competent authority that our productive capacity is 25 per cent in excess of our capacity for consumption," said Mr. McHugh's report. "The needed export of our surplus, together with the liquidation of at least part of the debts now owed us abroad, cannot be accomplished without import of improved foreign securities, under the plan contemplated by the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. It is apparent that no more effective way exists of buttressing American trade abroad than by the extension of American investment, properly safeguarded in other countries."

"The injection of a little human sympathy into the Revenue Act will do no harm. Henry M. Campbell of Detroit, chairman of the legislative committee, said yesterday."

"Section 203 of the new act amends Section 202 of the act of 1913 so as to provide that in the case of gifts made after December 31, 1920, the value, as a basis for taxation in case of sale, shall be the cost to the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift," said Mr. Campbell. "While in the case of bequests, devises and inheritances, the basis is the value at the time the bequest takes effect. This distinction is illogical and unfair. Some academic theorists must have devised this scheme."

"Sentimental reasons alone are sufficient to justify fixing the value of property at the time the gift is received as the basis for ascertaining the gain or loss in case of sale. The significance of the gift is lost if it must be accepted subject to the requirement that the donee must ascertain the cost, and in case of sale must pay a tax upon the basis of what the gift cost the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift."

"The difficulty of determining the

cost of the gift to the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift is also likely in many cases to be insurmountable. Included in the gifts subject to the act are heirlooms, books and manuscripts, works of art, cherished household belongings, and many other things whose value lies chiefly in the sentiment attached to them."

"Another interesting illustration of how the law might operate: A sword once owned by Lafayette was given by him to a distinguished member of a prominent Virginia family. The sword has been handed down from father to son for more than 100 years. The present owner has been offered a fabulous price for it, but he has refused to part with it. But suppose that poverty or misfortune compelled the owner to sell the sword, what value would be taken as the basis for the tax? Would it be the cost to Lafayette, provided that it could be shown what he paid for it?"

"There is also grave doubt as to the validity of the provision authorizing the commissioner to fix the value, in the absence of all information available for the purpose."

"There has been some apprehension on the part of the trust companies and there is ground for the apprehension—that the word 'gift' as used in the revenue act might be construed to include what are generally known as voluntary or living trusts. The voluntary trust is not a gift, but is more of the nature of a transfer under a general appointment, or in contemplation of death."

RAILROAD ISSUES
TO BE DISCUSSEDConferences of Executives and
Business Men Expected to
Make for Better Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Promotion of good feeling and a better mutual understanding of the problems which face both the business men and railroads of New England, are the objects of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce in enlisting its 93 member organizations—local chambers of commerce in as many communities—in a plan for semi-monthly conferences. The project is said to have the emphatic approval of railroad executives.

As prepared for its members by Edward G. Stacy of the State Chamber of Commerce, the plan is for semi-monthly round table conferences under the auspices of the local chamber's transportation committee, to which would be invited local shippers and others interested in transportation facilities, and railroad officials of all degrees, from presidents or division superintendents to the local freight agent.

"The sole object of these conferences," according to Mr. Stacy, "would be that of getting acquainted, promoting good will, securing frank discussion and airing of complaints from both sides, and establishing a basis for the growth of mutual respect and cooperative endeavor in solving local problems. Cooperation between shipper and carrier is very much needed, and the plan can be carried out with no great difficulty. It will be found that railroad officials will cooperate to the fullest extent and will welcome the proposal."

"The local freight agent has a hard job and usually a thankless one, often getting blamed for difficulties over which he has no control, yet, on the other hand, often able to render shippers invaluable assistance when he feels that it will be appreciated. Too often the shipper's own impatience and lack of understanding and of personal acquaintance with local railroad officials, is the prime factor in causing trouble and friction."

Officials of the two principal Massachusetts railroads have cordially endorsed the plan. President Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad stated, "What you are proposing is entirely practical and cannot but prove helpful," and Vice-President Campbell of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad said, "It is a step in the right direction and if followed will accomplish a great deal in the way of eliminating friction which is generally due to misunderstanding." With this backing, the Massachusetts State Chamber is pushing the plan strongly throughout the State.

BERRY CULTURE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Oregon — In the Gresham district, a few miles east of Portland, an organization has been formed called the Cooperative Berry Growers. Twelve years ago berry growing in this section little more than filled home needs, while this season 425 tons of red raspberries, strawberries, loganberries and blackberries were sold netting the growers something more than \$100 an acre. There are now in bearing or recently planted in the Gresham district, about 1600 acres of berries. The association serves its members by buying in quantity all the necessary supplies and equipment for their work. It guarantees a market for the fruit and saves the uncertainty and loss of individual marketing.

BONDS FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Oregon — A great deal of road work is being done in Oregon. One million dollars of four-year, 6 per cent bonds have been sold and another block will be offered soon.

EXPULSIONS FOR HAZING

CHICAGO, Illinois — Fifteen students at Northwestern University have been expelled for hazing, President Scott announced yesterday, as an outgrowth of the freshman-sophomore fight 50 days ago.

AMERICA CANNOT
REMAIN ISOLATEDReport of Special Committee of
Chamber of Commerce Says
Delegate Should Be Picked
for Reparations Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The United States cannot refrain from active participation in the settlement of economic and financial difficulties confronting the world, a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce deduces from investigations made in Europe, a report on which has just been made.

A chief obstacle at present to a return to normal business conditions throughout the world, the committee asserts, is found in the armed conflicts in progress and in the continued threat of renewed clashes. Business will not resume its forward movement, it is declared, until the menace of recurring warfare is removed.

The committee names four subjects to which it believes American people must give greater attention. They are: The payment of the German reparations. The United States Army on the Rhine. The condition of Austria and Central Europe. What the United States might do to aid in the improvement of the general situation.

Omitting almost \$1,000,000,000 worth of accrued interest, the other nations owe the United States more than \$10,000,000,000, made up roughly of the following amounts: Great Britain, \$4,168,000,000; France, \$3,351,000,000; Italy, \$1,648,000,000; Belgium, \$376,000,000; Russia, \$198,000,000; Poland, \$136,000,000; Czechoslovakia, \$91,000,000; Serbia, \$51,000,000; Rumania, \$38,000,000; Austria, \$24,000,000; Greece, \$15,000,000; Estonia, \$14,000,000; Armenia, \$12,000,000; Cuba, \$9,000,000; Finland, \$8,000,000; Latvia, \$5,000,000; Lithuania, \$5,000,000; Hungary, \$1,700,000; Liberia, \$24,000.

"This debt," the committee points out, "is being increased by accruing interest at the rate of about \$1,500,000 a day. In addition, it is estimated that over \$3,000,000,000 is owed to our bankers and business men by foreign countries and their citizens."

Reviewing the growth of the foreign trade of the United States and enormous value of exports the committee remarks:

"From the figures quoted respecting these few commodities we assume no member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will seriously consider the propositions that this country should isolate itself from Europe, our greatest market, or that the question of our foreign trade does not interest practically every business man, every farmer and every worker in the United States."

Doubt On Reparations

In regard to reparations, the committee approves of the determination of Germany to pay to the utmost of her ability, but adds:

"Your committee feels unable to express an opinion as to whether Germany can pay the amount of the indemnity fixed. It believes that only experience will demonstrate Germany's ability in this respect, and this must depend in a large degree upon the promptness with which the normal business of the world is restored, upon Germany's success in securing outside financial aid and upon her capacity to put her fiscal affairs in order."

"It is essential that Germany shall have a fair chance to produce and distribute, if she is to meet the necessary payments, and it is in the interest of all of the countries, Germany in common with the others, that the payment of the reparations should be so financed as to cause the minimum of dislocation of world commerce."

"Your committee questions whether the Reparations Commission, on which it believes the United States should be represented, has sufficiently broad powers to meet the situation. It is of the opinion that an organization representative of the fiscal and business interests of the leading nations should be constituted to work continuously with the Reparations Commission in dealing with this and other great financial problems which must be met during the next 10 years."

"In the absence of international machinery designed to meet this need and functioning with general support, business uncertainty will continue and it will remain impossible for bankers or business men to plan intelligently for the future."

Harmful to America

"On no country is the present foreign exchange situation reacting more harmfully than the United States, and none is more concerned in efforts to improve it and to deal with the problems involved and the reparations payments."

The committee believes that the

United States should not at this time withdraw her army from the Rhine.

The committee finds that conditions existing between France and Germany dominate the European situation, and that continued apprehension of military aggression is the basis for keeping up large armies. "There is no escape," it says, "from the fact that the relation of the restoration of Germany to peace in Europe and security for France and Germany's neighbors is the question which must be met first."

"Germany cannot pay unless she produces at her full capacity and has opportunity to sell. She cannot so produce without raw materials greatly in excess of the quantity she now obtains. It is practically impossible for her to procure the requisite raw materials, a large portion of which she must import from other countries where the exchange is against her by a wide margin, unless she can obtain credit and her government's fiscal system is placed on a very much better basis than at present."

"Greater financial aid will not be extended to Germany by other countries in the measure necessary unless she can pursue her rehabilitation in peace and unless there is confidence that a sure central government will be maintained within the German Republic."

America's Responsibility

Under the heading "The Responsibility of the United States," the committee says:

"Today the world's affairs have apparently reached a dead center. It may move forward from the present point by slow, painful and uncertain steps, with the result that the process of reconstruction will extend over many years. How long such movement would continue, it is impossible to forecast."

"Only by gaining the confidence of investors can the credit and capital necessary to insure normal business in the world be mobilized and used. Only the free exchange of commodities between the countries in increased volume can bring normal life to the people and the conditions they knew before the war."

"The United States is regarded as the most powerful country in the world, commercially and financially. Its reputation for integrity and fair dealing is well established."

"Possessing, as it does, great quantities of raw material and manufactures which it wishes to exchange with other nations, the interest of the United States in accelerating a return to world prosperity is vital."

"Every country desires our friendship and assistance, and it is apparent we can participate in the restoration of commerce and industrial productivity on any reasonable and consistent terms, either by modification of the Versailles Treaty to meet the policies of the United States, or independently of it."

"Doubtless it was the realization of our moral, as well as of our financial and commercial responsibility in relieving the world's depressed condition, that caused the President to call the proposed Conference in Washington to consider reduction of armaments."

"Any student of world affairs cannot escape the conclusion that each of the nations, including the United States, cannot continue to expend so large a part of its entire revenue, derived from taxation which is now almost unbearable, in preparation for future war, if the present civilization is to continue."

TESTIMONY OF
MRS. O'GRADY HEARD

NEW YORK, New York — Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, who resigned as fifth deputy police commissioner last December, yesterday told the Meyer Legislative Committee investigating city affairs that her resignation followed "persecution by Police Commissioner Enright" extending throughout her term of office.

She said that Mr. Enright hampered her activities as chief of the department's welfare work and interfered when she sought to prosecute motion picture houses because of immoral conduct within them.

The Commissioner, she continued, had written an untruth into the departmental records, saying she had been impudent, insubordinate and hysterical.

RAILROAD BUYS CARS

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Contracts for the purchase of 2000 new freight cars have been awarded by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, it was announced yesterday by George M. Shriver, senior vice-president. The purchase will aggregate an expenditure of \$2,200,000.

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LOAN FUNDING BILL
WILL BE PRESSEDAdministration's Change of Plan
Will Bring Measure Dealing
With Foreign Obligations to
Immediate Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Acting under specific instructions from President Harding, the House Ways and Means Committee, without waiting for the Senate to act, will proceed with all possible haste to report the Administration bill for the refunding of the foreign debt owed this country by the allied and associated powers.

The sudden change in the plans of the Administration came as a surprise yesterday to the President's political advisers at the capital, who had been led to believe that final action on the liquidation of the foreign loans of the United States would not be sought until after the Conference on the limitation of armaments. It came equally as a surprise to the Democratic leaders, who prepared hastily to formulate plans for opposing the proposition when it is brought up in the House for passage.

Conference With President

Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, set the machinery in motion late yesterday afternoon, at a conference with Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The Republican leader will confer with President Harding at the White House today on this and other arrangements for the legislative program of the House.

He is expected to receive definite and explicit instructions from the President regarding the foreign loans, which total nearly \$10,000,000,000.

Following the conference yesterday, Mr. Fordney gave notice that he would ask A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to appear before the Ways and Means Committee at his earliest convenience to outline the policy of the Administration for the refunding of the foreign debt and the extension of payment and interest on loans made by the United States to the allies for the prosecution of the war. It is expected that Mr. Mellon will go into executive session with the committee either this afternoon or tomorrow.

Mr. Fordney cannot forecast at this time how long it will take the Ways and Means Committee to report the bill, which already has been waiting Senate action for many weeks. He hopes, however, to have it ready for the House within the next week, or so. Thus far, Secretary Mellon is the only witness scheduled.

The Administration expects to secure action on it in the House, before the Conference on the limitation of armaments meets in Washington, but it will be practically impossible for the Senate, owing to its tangled legislative situation, to take up the measure when it is sent over.

According to Mr. Fordney, the chief obstacle to be overcome is the question of the amount of power that should be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is considered, is the proper official to administer the program.

Emergency Tariff Extension

Another matter that is to come squarely before the Ways and Means Committee shortly, says Mr. Fordney, is extension of the emergency tariff rates which expire on November 27. Word has gone forth from the White

House that this is desired and the wishes of President Harding will be obeyed.

"On all my trips in the west," said Mr. Fordney, "I found that the people generally believed that the Senate committed a grave political blunder in placing taxation before the tariff."

Practically no opposition to the extension of the emergency tariff rates will be offered by the Democrats in the House who will content themselves merely with recording a party vote in opposition. The rates may be extended until a definite period, or else they may be continued until the passage of the tariff bill by the Senate. In Mr. Fordney's belief that is an unimportant question.

The House determined definitely yesterday to continue its "gentlemen's agreement" until Monday. After that date it will buckle down to work in earnest with the prospects that the re-appointment bill will be the first measure to come up for consideration. In the event that the Ways and Means Committee is ready to report the bill for the refunding of the foreign debt, the House, however, will make that the first order of business.

ADDITIONS MADE
TO DIPLOMATIC LIST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Announcement of the selection of eight American ministers to South and Central America and Old World countries was made yesterday at the White House, virtually completing the diplomatic roster of the new Administration. The eight ministers whose names were announced were: To Panama, Dr. John Glover South of Kentucky; to Nicaragua, John E. Ramer of Colorado; to Venezuela, Willis C. Cook of South Dakota; to Guatemala, Roy Davis of Missouri; to Czechoslovakia, Lewis Binns of New York; to Bulgaria, Charles S. Wilson of Maine; to Finland, Charles L. Kagey of Kansas; and to Siam, Edward E. Brodie of Oregon. The White House announced the selection of J. Morton Howell of Dayton, Ohio, as special diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt.

SCHOOL OPERATES A
BANK FOR PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California — Thrift, co-operation and a practical knowledge of how to save and how to use a bank are some of the things the Logan School here is teaching its pupils, through the operation of an up-to-date school bank. The bank was established nearly two years ago and all its officers are pupils of the seventh and eighth grades.

Pupils make their deposits in their bank every morning from 8.40 to 9.15, any deposit, no matter how small, being accepted. When a child has saved \$1, the president of the bank deposits it in a city savings bank chosen by the child's parents.

VERDICT REVERSED
IN FORD CASE

CHICAGO, Illinois — The United States Court of Appeals yesterday reversed a decision of Judge A. B. Anderson at Indianapolis, giving the K. W. Ignition Company a verdict of approximately \$2,000,000 against the Ford Motor Company.

The Ignition company charged the Ford concern had manufactured for its own use ignition coils on which the K. W. company held a patent. The Appellate Court held that the defendant had not been notified of any infringement of patent rights.

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REPUBLICANS PLAN SENATE PROGRAM

Move Made to Clear Confusion Through Passage of Revenue Bill Which Senator Penrose Says Need Not Be Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican leaders in the Senate are preparing to launch a vigorous attempt for the enactment of important measures which are clogging the wheels of legislation and are causing embarrassment to the executive branch of the government. From now on the end of the special session the effort will be to mobilize the entire party strength to clear the calendar of major measures.

It is probable that within a few days President Harding may address a communication to Congress calling attention to the specific facts in the legislative situation and to urge speed on certain measures that have been pending for a long time and on which little or no progress has been made.

President's Wish Known

If such a communication is forthcoming, its intent will be twofold, first to spur up action in the Senate, and secondly to assure the country that the confusion is only temporary. It was indicated yesterday that the leaders have already had intimations regarding what President Harding desires to have done and in order to carry out a program, an effort will be made to mobilize the machine so as to get rid of the brakes imposed by "blows," Democrats, and in some instances, by Republicans.

Three measures will be presented in the Senate: First, the revenue bill, in practically the same form that it emerged from the Senate Committee on Finance; second, the foreign loan funding bill, and thirdly, the railroad funding bill. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, gave notice yesterday that it is his intention to get the revenue bill through the Senate substantially as reported. This means that a decision has been reached not to give extended consideration to the Smoot sales tax plan as a substitute for the Penrose bill. The growing sympathy for the Smoot bill threatened a wide split in the majority party and served to intensify the feeling that there was no agreement between the Executive and the party leaders as to a revenue program.

Adjournment Not Favored

Senate leaders have been definitely informed that the Administration believes Congress should remain in session and not adjourn during the disarmament Conference; also that it favors speedy action on the foreign loan funding bill. At the same time it is definitely indicated that the President does not favor the intrusion of the foreign debt question into the deliberations of the Washington international Conference and further that discussion of the debt in the Senate during the time the Conference is in session need not cause embarrassment to the foreign powers.

President Harding, it is stated on good authority, feels that the questions of armament limitation and the reaching of an agreement on Far Eastern issues are difficult enough in themselves without adding any other matters of the agenda of the Conference, and that the intrusion of other issues might interfere with the achieving of success on matters of vital importance to the world. The decision has been reached that it would not be wise to use the debt as a weapon in the arms Conference and that the thing to do is to go ahead and give the Treasury the powers requested, so that matters can be adjusted as originally contemplated between the United States and the foreign nations.

Smoot Plan Opposed

Whether or not the mobilization of the Republican machine will bring about the passage of the three measures specified, before the end of the special session, is a matter of grave doubt. The opposition to all three is strong and aggressive. If the Republican leaders could depend on the farm bloc, for instance, to go along on the revenue bill and could induce Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, to withdraw his sales tax alternative, five or six weeks would be ample time for the passage of these pieces of legislation. The "if" in this, however, is very big and extremely embarrassing to the accredited leaders.

Senator Penrose has carefully refrained from criticizing the Smoot plan. At the same time he has clearly indicated his personal opposition to its consideration at this time. He said he would shortly make a speech in the Senate in which he expected to discuss "several innovations" in taxation for future consideration. He characterized these as "novelties" which he said should not be tried in an emergency which calls for action and not propaganda.

As chairman of the Finance Committee, I want to keep an open mind on all these proposals," he said when informed of the growth of sales tax sentiment. "I have been listening to them and have given them considerable thought. A little later I shall have something to say concerning them. When I do it will be without prejudice or preconceived opinion."

There is one thing that ought to be remembered in connection with this legislation, and that is that this measure is not necessarily a permanent bill for all time. I am convinced that it will pass the Senate in substantially its present form before the end of October, and that any changes that may be made will still be built on the framework of the original structure. Attacks on the revenue bill from the Democratic side continued yesterday. James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, charging the Republicans with "mak-

ing frantic efforts to save and serve the corporations."

He charged that the tax bill would relieve 15,000 millionaires from paying over the "war" tax, which the government is entitled to take from them.

"We are willing to go to the people on the proposition of saving big business and large wealth a total of \$612,000,000 in taxes, as this bill would do, of taking \$612,000,000 from the backs of those best able to bear tax burdens."

NEW YORK LINES MAY BE BETTERED

Prospects for Settlement of the Traction Problem Good in View of Transit Commission's Rates and Management Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Cooperation of the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States to extinguish ill feeling and to preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of saving mankind from the recurrence of calamities like the great war, declared Viscount Bryce, before the Merchants Association here yesterday.

Viscount Bryce, who sails today for home after spending several weeks in the United States, and John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, both expressed the conviction that the Conference on limitation of armaments would take steps toward world peace, but Mr. Davis warned that armaments were merely a symptom, and both he and Viscount Bryce urged the necessity of removing international distrust and hatred.

Viscount Bryce also discussed the Irish question, saying:

"I spoke of the sympathy and mutual understanding between our peoples ever since 1898, when the sympathy of Britain was so universally given to you at the outbreak of the Spanish War. That sympathy and understanding have been, to some extent, marred, by one difficulty, one source of trouble which has taken form that it is hard for any country outside of Great Britain to understand. I mean the relations of Britain and Ireland."

"It is 35 years since Mr. Gladstone brought in his first Home Rule Bill. I was a member of that Ministry, and ever since 1886 I have been an advocate of home rule for Ireland. Now an offer has been made and I earnestly hope and trust, and I hope because I trust, that the offer will be accepted. It is dangerous to prophesy when a few weeks may falsify the prediction of the prophet, but in spite of that danger I will express something approaching confidence that it will be found possible to effect a settlement. The vast majority of the British people desire it. There is hardly a man in England who does not desire, with all his heart, good feeling, friendship and peace between Great Britain and Ireland. That would be the greatest boon that could come to the two countries. Perhaps, I may add, there are some of you who think it would be a boon to America also. And I cannot but trust that wisdom and good temper on both sides will bring about such a permanent settlement, to put an end to all of these hatreds and dissensions; a settlement which, without impairing the safety of Britain, will enable the energies and the patriotic spirit of the Irish people to find the fullest expression in working for the good of their country, for which they have cherished for so many centuries a patriotic fervor. That is our hope and it is a confident hope."

Governor's Initiative

Gov. Nathan L. Miller, who was responsible for the legislation which created the commission, as well as the selection of the commissioners, expressed himself as highly pleased with the report, especially with reference to the prospect for the 5-cent fare, on the basis of which the principal fight was made against the commission. In reply to a question as to the likelihood of fares going to a higher level after the first year, under one feature of the plan, the Governor said: "I think we shall see considerable change within a year, after the plan goes into operation. There is not a very wide margin between what would be earned under a properly coordinated system, with the elimination of things that could all be eliminated on a 5-cent fare basis, and what is required to make that fare permanent. There will be a lot of overhead expenditure eliminated if the system comes under one management, and there will be a lot of taxes eliminated also."

In regard to the elevated lines, whose stockholders, under the lease to the Interborough Transit Company, are guaranteed 7 per cent on their stock, and who might refuse to come into the plan on the basis proposed by the Transit Commission, it was pointed out that in the event of a receivership of the Interborough, under the proposed plan pending, the lease would be nullified if the receivers decided against its fulfillment, and that the commission could easily throw its influence in favor of such a step, to force the objectors into line.

Public Approval

At the office of the commission, it was stated that the public reception of the plan was very gratifying, and that there seemed a prospect that the reorganization might go into effect within the next six months, or in any event, before the termination of the present state administration. The work of valuation, on which the final plan must be based, is now proceeding rapidly, and will be completed in time, and the next step, the public hearings on the preliminary plan, will be inaugurated shortly. These hearings will be for the double purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the transit companies toward the plan, as well as to inform the public. In addition to these, public statements will be issued from time to time, dealing with various phases of the plan. Of these the first will be devoted to the question of extension of the subway, to meet the demand for increased service. As traffic during the past year has increased 25 per cent as against an increase of facilities of only 5 per cent, the importance of an immediate settlement can be seen. The commission, therefore, expects to launch a subway construction program at the earliest possible moment, and stated in its report that not less than \$50,000,000 of new construction a year would meet the demand.

The city administration, which has opposed the legislation and the commission from the start, had little to say, though generally the Democratic members expressed themselves as opposed. Mayor John F. Hylan, said that he had not had time to digest the report, but would make a statement later.

OREGON TO HAWAII LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—The Alaska Steamship Company has begun direct service to the Hawaiian Islands from Astoria and Portland, Oregon. On the initial trip the steamship Cordova brought 26,000 cases of pineapple for distribution to interior points.

VISCOUNT BRYCE URGES COOPERATION

His Farewell Speech Emphasizes Need for Anglo-American Unity to Combat International Hatreds in Interest of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Cooperation of the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States to extinguish ill feeling and to preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of saving mankind from the recurrence of calamities like the great war, declared Viscount Bryce, before the Merchants Association here yesterday.

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Viscount Bryce also discussed the Irish question, saying:

"I spoke of the sympathy and mutual understanding between our peoples ever since 1898, when the sympathy of Britain was so universally given to you at the outbreak of the Spanish War. That sympathy and understanding have been, to some extent, marred, by one difficulty, one source of trouble which has taken form that it is hard for any country outside of Great Britain to understand. I mean the relations of Britain and Ireland."

"It is 35 years since Mr. Gladstone brought in his first Home Rule Bill. I was a member of that Ministry, and ever since 1886 I have been an advocate of home rule for Ireland. Now an offer has been made and I earnestly hope and trust, and I hope because I trust, that the offer will be accepted. It is dangerous to prophesy when a few weeks may falsify the prediction of the prophet, but in spite of that danger I will express something approaching confidence that it will be found possible to effect a settlement. The vast majority of the British people desire it. There is hardly a man in England who does not desire, with all his heart, good feeling, friendship and peace between Great Britain and Ireland. That would be the greatest boon that could come to the two countries. Perhaps, I may add, there are some of you who think it would be a boon to America also. And I cannot but trust that wisdom and good temper on both sides will bring about such a permanent settlement, to put an end to all of these hatreds and dissensions; a settlement which, without impairing the safety of Britain, will enable the energies and the patriotic spirit of the Irish people to find the fullest expression in working for the good of their country, for which they have cherished for so many centuries a patriotic fervor. That is our hope and it is a confident hope."

British Approval of Conference

"The invitation to the disarmament Conference has been accepted with whole-hearted joy by the British people. There can be no more complete approval and earnest acceptance of that invitation anywhere than in England, and it seems to me that it comes with special fitness from the United States because you have no cause to quarrel with any other country; because you are impartial regarding the different states of the Old Country; because there is no power which threatens you and obliges you to keep up armaments, and because there is no power which could hope to attack you with success. By her geographical position and by her inexhaustible resources, America stands out as the one impregnable country."

"The reduction of armament is a matter of the greatest consequence to all the world at this moment. It has been sometimes supposed that armaments make for peace. They do not. They make for war. They are not only a symptom, they are also a cause. The existence of great armaments in a country fosters a large class who know how to make armaments and how to work them. It creates the desire to use the armaments which exist. It keeps the idea of war constantly before the mind of the people; it makes it seem a natural and probable thing, and diminishes the horror with which the advent of war ought to be regarded. It has always been the countries where there were the

most soldiers that were least disposed to peace.

"At this moment it is the common interest of all the states of Europe to reduce their expenditures. I cannot but believe that we will have from France and from Italy, as well as from Britain, an expression of the strongest desire to join in reducing these armaments."

"The difficulties of detail are very numerous. Some have suggested that the simplest method might be to fix a limit, a certain proportion of total revenue which should be the maximum which any state should apply to its military and naval armaments, and that it might prove to be the simplest method."

"If any country, after the United States and Britain have expressed their wish to reduce their armaments, were to stand out of the plan to reduce its armaments, that country would expose itself to a suspicion which would be well deserved. I do not believe that any country will venture to take such a course. And it would have this loss, that any country which should expend money now upon what is the greatest source of expenditure, namely, the arms, would find before a few years had passed that its money had been spent in vain."

The Pacific Question

"There remains the question of the Pacific. I earnestly hope and believe that that question also, or whatever questions there may be that affect the countries on the verge of the Pacific, may be peacefully adjusted."

"I know that the policy of Great Britain and Canada and Australia, all interested in the Pacific, coincide, so far as I have been ever able to understand, and I do not see that there is any difference between the policies of our countries on that subject."

"But I notice there is in this country certain amount of uneasiness regarding possible attacks upon America, an uneasiness which I do not quite understand and which I think I may say in England is not generally understood. You may say there are possibilities, that some approach probability. There are others that are almost too remote to be worth considering. Anybody can frighten himself with a possibility, but the course of prudence is to watch it and estimate the likelihood that it will ever enter into the sphere of probability."

"I can see at this moment no danger threatening the United States that comes within the range of probability. There is only one question affecting the Pacific countries which is really a question fit to cause anxiety, and that is the question of China. You have in China a vast people, an industrious people, of great depth and many fine qualities, whose government is at present unstable, whose provinces are divided, which is in fact in a state of weakness which exposes it to danger and which makes its neighbors look with anxiety upon its future."

"The interest of the European powers, in particular the interest of Great Britain, in the future of China, is exactly the same as the interest of the United States. I can see no reason why the policy of Great Britain and the policy of the United States should diverge in any way where the interests of China are concerned. What they both desire is that China should be peaceful, that there should be a free and open entrance for all commerce into China, upon equal terms, that communications throughout China should be safe, so that foreign goods should have access to every corner of the Empire. These are the things which China needs, the things on which we are agreed, and why should there be any difference of opinion between Britain and America upon that subject?"

"When I survey the condition of Europe and of the Near East, I see a far gloomier landscape. We in England think that you in America have not realized in what a state of misery and ruin the war has left the countries of continental Europe."

Unsettled Conditions

"Nothing is more settled than it was before the war. Sometimes one hears people say that the peace we have now is worse than the war itself. The disasters which the war brought have not taught the peoples to desire peace. We all thought that after such calamities the desire for peace would be universal. That has not happened. Everywhere in Europe we see resentments, suspicions, mistrust, rival ambitions of rival peoples, each seeking to aggress upon the other or to recover something which they think they have unjustly lost. Some of the peoples of Europe are starving, supported by your charity, and by that of Great Britain, to a smaller extent, as our resources are smaller."

"Nearly all the peoples of Europe are practically bankrupt. Trade is stopped by the obstacles to the interchange of goods and to the paths of

communication, which the policy of the different peoples has set up. The currency has gone down to nothing. How is it possible, under the conditions which prevail over continental Europe, and especially over central and eastern Europe, for business to revive?"

"The source of these evils is not only the material losses which have been suffered. The causes are to be sought deeper. Losses can be regained by labor, human energy, when it is evoked, can soon recover what was lost, but it is the mind that has been affected. The real disease from which Europe now suffers is hatred, the hatreds of peoples to one another."

"That is the source of all evil. That is what produces the suspicions, the resentments, the sense of insecurity which paralyzes business, and which threatens war. Till normal conditions return, normal mental conditions, material conditions will not substantially improve."

"I think none of us in England apprehend any immediate danger and recrudescence of war between the great powers. But there are still dangers among the minor powers. Some of them have already formed alliances against other powers from which they apprehend hostilities, and so one can say how soon a spark in one quarter of central or eastern Europe will light the flame. But even if there should be no fighting for some time to come, while these rivalries, ambitions, suspicions and mistrusts remain, while the hatred smoulders, that hatred may break out in a flame, and the sense of insecurity is at present paralyzing Europe, and it destroys present prospects of recovery and these effects are felt all over the world."

Interdependence of Peoples

"You men of business know that commerce and finance of the world have made of it one community, one in a sense in which it never was before and when one member suffers, all the members suffer. Isolation is no longer possible for any great country, and especially for a great commercial and producing country. No country can stand aside and see with indifference the misfortunes of its neighbors. Already the nations of the world have for years past been drawn by many causes into many combinations and fields of cooperation for various common purposes, and now surely we see that there is a need that they should draw together for the greatest of all purposes, the purpose which includes all the rest: the preservation of peace among them."

"I am not speaking primarily of political action. I do believe that diplomatic action can do a great deal, but I am thinking of something more than diplomatic action. I am thinking of that influence which one people has upon another and I would like to answer the question which you will put to me, 'What is the way out for this bleeding condition of Europe? What way out is there from the calamities which surround us?'"

"The evil lies in the minds, in the hatreds. The first thing to be done is, so far as possible, to reduce the hatred; to persuade nations that there is more to be made by friendship than by enmity. Let them see that hatred has never done any good and has never got anywhere. To show that the loss of one nation is not necessarily the gain of another, but rather that each nation thrives with the prosperity of the rest, and is better off when its neighbors are better off."

"How can we remove these hatreds, and rivalries and suspicions? All that can be done ought to be done to remove existing causes of injustice; to warn aggressive peoples that they will incur the displeasure of all that is best in all nations if they attack their neighbors, and that all that can be done ought to be done for these

powers which are threatened themselves, and which sincerely desire peace, to reconcile the jarring interests of others and to bring them into better relations to one another."

Moral Force Needed

"This does not imply the use of force. It implies a wise diplomacy, but above all it implies the exercise of moral influence, the influence which great nations can exert."

"Two peoples are especially fitted to exercise this influence. They are the peoples which have the least desire for themselves and which are freest from the passions of hatred. Neither you nor we in England have any revenge to satisfy upon anyone. We do not hate the way the nations of continental Europe hate one another, and neither of us, fortunately, has anything to take from our neighbors."

"Now we are surely especially fitted to lead in this work, both by disposition and the fact that we are commercial nations, whose commercial ties stretch all over the world and although I have argued this question as if it were a question of commercial interest, I do not want to put it mainly upon that ground. You are a practical people, but you are also a people with ideals. You have refrained from conquest, when you might have increased your territories. You have sought and loved peace as no other great people have peace, and therefore you can help mankind in peace and by peaceful means, just as six years ago you helped mankind in war."

"The peaceful cooperation of our two peoples who understand one another as no other two peoples do or can do, which cherish the same ideals and equally desire the welfare of mankind and equally love the principles of freedom by which we have lived and prospered, the cooperation of our peoples to extinguish hatreds and to preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of averting from the world the recurrence of those calamities from which we have largely suffered."

"I am sure that there never was a moment in history when so much turned upon the preservation of peace and upon bringing the nations into accord and cooperation together. If mankind can ever be saved by human means it is by the cooperation of America and Britain, the honest cooperation, in the same high spirit."

ANCIENT CANNON GIFTS TO PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Two bronze cannon, three centuries old, were given the town of Plymouth on behalf of the British Government and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company yesterday as another marker of the tercentenary of the Pilgrims' landing. The pieces, according to Col. Sidney M. Hedges, who made the presentation, are similar to those carried by the Mayflower, which were used later by the forefathers to guard their settlement. The pieces presented yesterday will be mounted on the old fort, restored on Burial Hill, its former site, by the Ancients.

OREGON COAL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—The possibility of developing coal fields to produce manufacturing coal, in several different counties in Oregon, was considered at a conference between the director of the state bureau of mines and the director of the United States Bureau of Mines. Field and laboratory work will be started next spring to determine whether Oregon has coal that will make usable manufacturing coke in sufficient quantities to warrant the development of extensive fields.

RAILWAY CLAIMS PARTLY SETTLED

Amount Paid Out Is About a Third of Sum Claimed—Report on Freight Carried Shows Gain Over That of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroad administration has, up to the present time, settled nearly 50 per cent of the claims which have been filed. James C. Davis, Director-General of Railroads, reported to the President yesterday. "When it is understood that substantially all of these settlements have been made since January 1, 1921, you will appreciate the progress we are making in the way of final settlement," he added.

The figures as given out by the Director-General are as follows: Up to October 1, 1921, an aggregate of \$856,033,588 in claims had been filed by sundry carriers on final settlement with the United States railroad administration. The total mileage recognized as under federal control was 241,000 miles. Claims filed represent a total mileage of 189,394 miles, or 78.70 per cent of the total mileage under federal control.

If the remaining percentage of mileage files claims on the same basis as those already filed, the total claims that will be filed against the railroad administration will aggregate \$1,087,633,476.

The amount of claims on final settlement adjusted up to October 1, 1921, aggregates \$337,017,099. The mileage for which claims have been settled is 90,944 miles, or 47.90 per cent of the mileage of all roads that have filed claims, and 37.70 per cent of the total mileage of all roads under federal control. The amount paid in settlement of these claims is \$117,715,840, or 30.41 per cent of the amount claimed.

President Harding is still anxious that the railroad funding bill should be passed at this session of Congress. He realizes the importance of the tax bill having precedence over all other legislation, but when that is out of the way he would like to see the railroad and foreign loan bills taken up for prompt action.

The railroads yesterday issued a favorable report on the amount of freight carried for the week ending September 24, the last week for which statistics are available. In a statement issued by the American Railway Association yesterday it was stated that the loading of revenue freight increased 19,543 cars, compared with the previous week. The total for the week was 873,305 cars, which was the largest number loaded during any similar period for the corresponding week last year, and 122,596 less than the corresponding week in 1919.

Reports showed that 171,474 cars were loaded with coal during the week, which was an increase of 5416 over the week before. This was, however, 43,959 cars below the total for the corresponding week last year. Live stock gained 2534 cars within a week, the total being 32,933, while forest products totaled 48,702 cars, or 2230 cars more than the week before. Loading of grain and grain products amounted to 51,843, which was 3483 cars less than during the preceding week, but this decline is to be expected in view of the fact that this year's crop has largely been moved. The total, however, exceeded the number loaded during the corresponding week last year by 7079 cars and the corresponding week in 1919 by 6700 cars.



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Determination to Continue Campaign so Strong That Not One Person in a Hundred Is Heard Favoring Abandonment

Spain's Model

England has been Spain's model in many things for the last generation or two; the Spaniards at heart have a greater respect for the Anglo-Saxons than for any other people, and they copy them in all they can. They wonder at the Americans; they often are astonished and they admire them immensely, but they consider that the English come nearest to what they aspire to. That is why in the Castilian language as written and published at the present time, in which the Castilian and other tongues is rare, one finds more and more every day common English words creeping in as special words for special descriptions. This habit seemed to begin in earnest a few years ago with the simple word "meeting." Today one finds English phrases being poured into leading articles in the newspapers in strings. They are for the most part phrases of hope, of encouragement and determination, and are quite good in their way.

One of the phrases is a rarity. At these moments of a crisis, a considerable appreciation of the advantages of association with warlike France, as well as with careful England, for, while some time ago large quantities of war material were purchased from the latter and there has been some question recently about the value of what was bought for Spanish purposes, the enormous quantities of such material that are now being poured into Melilla—and they are really the biggest quantities that have ever been in Spain in any place connected with it—come mainly from France. Of course it is for the most part ready-made stuff, consisting chiefly if not exclusively of material left over from the European war which Spain is now able to acquire cheaply, though, it is said, not quite so cheaply as she might have done a few months ago, for now she needs it desperately and with the utmost speed, and that makes a difference.

There is a certain common sense and general understanding. But this is the way in which Spain appreciates, it may be said, the incidence of the European war.

so disgracefully mismanaged or had been such a field for patronage, that it was not a matter of surprise. They were militiamen, not politicians. They were right, in a sense, who in such circumstances called for abandonment, and it is noteworthy that since the advent of General Berenguer there has been far less expression of such ideas; in fact, none at all. In any case these murmurings were almost purely political.

The statesmen by some strange aberration imagined, when the first telegram came from Melilla about the evacuation, that there, at the whole of Spain would then immediately declare itself against going further in men and money with Morocco, and would just prefer to lie down under the humiliation and defeat it had suffered. Therefore Mr. Maura, who, it is the common thing to say, has greater prestige than any other man in Spain, expressing these fears or beliefs, put forward his opportunist proposition for a new attitude towards the empire. It was in effect one partial withdrawal, of protection of the coast and maintenance of a few fortified places, all this because the people, he thought, would will it. It was an even greater surprise to find the Liberal chief, the Count de Romanones, with his great knowledge and intensive expert study of Spain's international relations, largely associating himself with his view as if the desert of Morocco were left for Spanish determination and as if, supposing Spain wholly or partially withdrew, North Africa would therefore remain in its present undeveloped condition, and the needs of the world, to say nothing of the ambitions of France, would go unsatisfied.

People Determined

In all this the influence of the European war is evident, which is not to be wondered at. Spain would not have been so patriotic without such tremendous stimulus. But she feels intensified through it, and most decidedly she had the sentiment at the very outset that after what had happened on the battlefields of Europe, when she looked on silently and thoughtfully, and reproaches were cast against her in some quarters, it was up to her now to make a good show of strength of heart and mind. There is not the slightest doubt of this impression and sentiment prevailing, and it is a dominant factor, even if it operates subconsciously. The country intends to show that it now also can face an ordeal when the time comes.

With such feelings it is is curious to see how the influence works and, in divers ways, how the resources of the country are being examined and

ake of charities, and were called "flower fests," a small blue paper flower being employed in place of the top and the representation of the top was so much during the war in England and France. Now the flower days are being repeated over and over again for the war funds, and already new schemes are afoot for the extension of the idea and the starting of real "fests." And it may be added that the advice and suggestions of English and French residents who know all about these things are being asked by organisers and municipal committees.

At present restrictions weigh but lightly on the Spanish people, and they will not like them when they come, though they may never come in any appreciable quantity and strength, for it is expected that the Morocco war will be virtually over before such a point were reached. Still there are restrictions, and Spain realises that she is not quite what she was before. For example young Spaniards above a certain age limit may not cross the frontier of the country without a special permit, young men of all classes are being called upon to give a report upon themselves, and the spirit of population and efficiency statistics is in the air. A heavy censorship also is down on the newspapers. They have to undergo censorship in advance, and they may print nothing in the way of criticism of the operations, either their own criticism or that of other people. But the newspapers are and all breathe are intensely patriotic now. Indeed, it appears that the least patriotic of all sections of the people have been some of the higher politicians.

GROWTH OF DUBLIN'S TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It is greatly to the credit of the municipal technical schools in Dublin that their work was carried on in spite of the recent unrest. Now that the curfew restrictions have been removed an increasing number of students is expected in the forthcoming session, and the evening classes, extensively curtailed last winter, have recommenced.

for this purpose.

In the Bolton Street Institute a day apprenticeship school has been started for boys, and in the Parnell Street Institute a day trade course in dressmaking is being offered over two years, for which the Government grants a stipendium for girls. About 100 apprenticeship scholarships are awarded each year, by the technical education committee, for boys' who have reached the sixth standard in the elementary schools, and a boy obtaining one of these scholarships is entitled to free training for two years at the apprenticeship school with a payment of 6s. per week for the first year and 8s. for the second. At the end of this time an examination is held on the results of which the committee, acting in conjunction with the Employers and Trades Associations, place the boys in positions in the various shops and factories. Boys and girls receiving no out-of-work donations are compelled to attend technical classes regularly or forfeit their weekly dole, and the progress made by these young people is, on the whole, most satisfactory. Last year's report shows that the number of students availing themselves of technical education in Dublin was 10,500, and the class enrolment totaled over 12,000.

**Mr. Massey Says Duty of All I
to Prevent Its Power for Good
Being Obstructed and Injustice
Done to Its Citizens**

Not Many but One.

He had been struck during the war, and since, with the interdependence of the various parts of the Empire. He wished now to emphasize their absolute dependence upon the might of Great Britain. Without her the dominions must have perished. It was also true, and never should be forgotten, that, without the dominions, victory would have been impossible. The safety of the sister nations, their prosperity, their existence depended upon the safety of Great Britain, and they solemnly resolved that, to the outside world, they were not many but one.

Mr. Hughes went on further to say that they were dependent on each other, not only for safety and security, but for their daily bread. The dominions and these islands were bound by hundreds of ties, none more real and lasting than that of buyer and customer. The dominions were the best customers England had, and this country was the best buyer of their products in the world. The functions of the manufacturing and commercial greatness of Britain must not rest on shifting sands but upon the granite rock.

In conclusion Mr. Hughes suggested that to insure the greatness and permanence of the Empire they should deliberately adopt the policy which recognized that the welfare of every part of the Empire depended on its welfare as a whole. Recognising that fact the conference had endeavored to do something with regard to migration of people from one part of the Empire to another, and the development of its great resources. Mr. Massey, in his farewell speech mentioned given by the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Empire was a

Commissioner of New Zealand, lifted the curtain a little more from the work done by the premiers during the past two months than any of his colleagues have done. He said that about the time those from overseas had arrived in England anxiety was felt and expressed overseas as to the future of the Empire, and whether the dominions would after the war be able to work together as sister nations in the British family.

Sharing the Management

At the last Imperial Conference, Mr. Massey said, they were not only asked to express opinions on foreign policy and all matters of importance to the Empire as a whole, but to join in recommendations to the Sovereign with regard to such opinions. That to him was the real proof of partnership, because, until the machinery of government was set going by the head of the state no results could follow.

The people in the dominions, Mr. Massey pointed out, were free to arrange their own affairs, and to make their own laws; their economy was never infringed upon; in relation to Britain they had given proof in the most practical form that they were willing to take up their fair share of responsibility. It was the duty and the business of the Empire, individually and collectively, to see that its power for good was not obstructed, and that it would always be ready to assist its citizens, and to see that no injustice was done to any of the weaker nations of the earth.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOTTERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—While

the Protestant churches in this State are preparing to unite in a vigorous protest against the proposed state lottery act, J. J. G. McGirr, the Minister in charge of the measure, declares that the government will go on with the proposal for a state lottery to finance operations under the Motherhood Endowment Bill. He says that the chance of being able to raise £300,000 a year by the lottery is possible, and that he will again from sources outside Australia, the Minister contends that lotteries and sweeps exist in a promiscuous way all over the country and that it would be far better to coordinate these under one head and give the public something in which they would be confident of getting a fair deal. At present also the government derived a large revenue from the betting machine used in race courses. Moreover, it was preferable to retain their own money in the State instead of allowing it to go into lotteries in Queensland and Tasmania.

CARSON PIRIE
CHICAGO

These Are the First Large
Sale of Hosiery

To buy hosiery by-the-bushel is a habit with many, for they know the form of economy. This sale

Proposal of Sir J. Carruthers for a "Million Farmers on a Million Farms" Has Caused Criticism but Received Approval

While the wording of the cable to Mr. Hughes has not yet been disclosed, a member of the St. Joseph Cook to the press probably expressed the government point of view. He recalled, as bearing on the question, that a proposal had been placed before the British Government by Senator E. D. Millen, a member of the federal Cabinet, while in London, for a loan to Australia of \$25,000,000 for a gigantic immigration scheme. Unfortunately that money could not be obtained then. Britain was now endeavoring to fund a huge floating debt and had to face greater difficulties to face than Aus-

that the federal government realizes that everything possible must be done to fill the empty spaces of Australia," continued Sir Joseph Cook, "and I fully agree with the project for the settlement of a million farmers. At the same time it must be realized that it is entirely a question of finance. The government will be most happy to assist immigration in every way, knowing that these extra people coming will assist to lighten the national burdens. We have now only one farmer to every nine or ten of the people, so that if we could get a million more of them it would mean a vast influx of people and the financial position would become much easier." Sir Joseph Cook added that the Prime Minister had given the question of immigration close attention since the "Will Cost £2,000,000,000" Not £30,000,000, but little short of £2,000,000,000 will be needed to complete the Carruthers scheme, declares P. F. Loughlin, New South Wales Minister for Lands, and he considers that the working out would take a generation to complete. The new scheme ran along the already well-established lines for expediting settlement, its fresh outstanding feature being the plan for raising the money. As the Premier of Queensland, E. G. Theodore, had been unable to obtain money from the imperial and federal governments to finance the settlement of thousands of men on the Burnett lands—a definite, practicable scheme which would have borne immediate results—it might be well not to be too sanguine, said the Minister, about the sum mentioned by Sir Joseph Carruthers.

Referring to one phase of the pro-

THE SCOTT & Co.
GO
Days of the October
By-the-Box
Box at this time has become
have proved it to be a wise
season's values are most

the building of 15,000 miles of railways the state minister pointed out how New South Wales had always had less trouble in getting railways than in making effective use of them. In the State there were now hundreds of miles of railways over which probably only one train a day, on an average, was running.

Same Questions to Answer

"This mean that millions of capital invested in the lines are lying idle, resulting in the high freights and fares so much complained about of late. We cannot afford still further to burden our railway system with non-paying lines till we determine to utilize the existing lines more satisfactorily. This can only be done by putting suitable land along the lines to its best use. It is right here that any radical system of land settlement must commence. Lines to open up country are all right, but it should be accepted as a principle, that when one such line is built closer settlement along the route must be effected before another is built."

Sir Thomas Henley, a prominent citizen of this State, characterized the Canadian scheme as a "political dodge." "Let Sir Joseph answer these questions," says Sir Thomas. "Why is it that farmers are unable to develop the country? Why is it that we have 9886 fewer men in rural industries today than we had 10 years back? Why is it that we have in this State 37 country railways, showing a loss totaling about £800,000 per annum, and what is of greater concern than the financial loss, the land is not being developed? The country is not being developed. The railways built produce today very little more than it did before the railways were built. Let us be honest. The real cause is the labor conditions and government interference, while the taxation is such that it does not pay to develop the country. To provide soft jobs on the railways we have increased the farmer's freight 31 per cent. We have doubled the cost of farm machinery, and made labor im-

BUILDING TO PROVIDE WORK
PORTLAND, Maine—Work for the unemployed, as well as for employers who have found business dull, will be provided through the action of the city government last night in authorizing the appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of a new building for Deering High School.

The Story of To-day and Tomorrow
THE FAIR
Continued from p. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
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<p>For Men—Hosiery, 3 Pairs in Box, \$2.50 to \$4 Box</p> <p>Silk hose, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 box of 3 pairs, cotton soles, toes and heels.</p>	<p>Cotton and lisle hose, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 the box of 6 pairs, are of "Eiffel" quality.</p>
<p>Children's "Eiffel" cotton hosiery, box of 6 pairs, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 box.</p>	

First Floor, North and South.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY'S CHARGE

Declaration to Miners Shows They Were Defeated in Coal Strike by Importation into Country of Quantities of Coal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A question which is frequently being asked by responsible trade union officials is: "Who is it that pays for the expensive advertisements that appear with such punctilious regularity on the morning, when important Labor conferences are to assemble?" The individuals or organizations who do the professional robes and lecture the delegates as to what is expected of them are well known, which explains somewhat the reason why such little heed is taken of the gratuitous advice given them, why the delegates proceed to deliberate and pass resolutions in accordance with the hard facts of their own experience and not upon the assumption theories, and distortions that appear under the signatures of selected members of the Communist Party.

The advertisements and leaflets referred to generally take this form: If the conference is one primarily concerned with engineering, then two communist comrades who are also members of the engineering union attach their names to the document. On behalf of the British Bureau, "Red Trade Union International," should it be a miners' conference, then the manifesto is signed by two miners' communists, and so on with all the other influential unions.

The Latest Effort

The latest effort appeared a few days ago, and was placed in the hands of the miners' delegates when visiting Llandudno for their annual conference, where, according to whisperings in the inner circles of the "All Red" groups, there was expected to be great doings; the Reds had decided to exert the whole of their influence to drive from position and power those responsible for the treachery of "Black Friday," the name given to the day when the triple alliance strike was called off.

It is a trifle difficult to follow the arguments advanced by the comrades of the Communist Party, but perhaps they are not so much concerned about the truthfulness of their statements, all the circumstances of the situation, as they are in attaining their immediate object. In the manifesto to the miners, the recent strike was defeated primarily because the Miners' Federation of Great Britain had obstinately refused to affiliate with Moscow, with the "Red International of Trade and Industrial Unions." The manifesto does not definitely say so in so many words, but, as already stated, it is difficult to follow the line of thought that runs through the argument.

Causes of Defeat

The only logical conclusion that one can arrive at, after carefully reading the manifesto through a few times, is this: That the miners were defeated because, during the progress of the dispute, 1,200,000 tons of foreign coal were imported into this country, thereby enabling British industries to proceed with their normal activities with the minimum of inconvenience. The Miners' International Federation, to which the British miners are affiliated, ceased to function, inasmuch as it allowed this coal to be mined; the International Transport Federation also failed of its purpose, both organizations failing because they are "united, both by structure and leadership, to participate in its class war."

Here is a deliberate attempt to make capital out of the misery and poverty which the coal strike brought in its train, the inference being that by affiliation to the Red International, the export of this million odd tons of coal from the Continent might have been averted and the success of the miners' demands assured. And then this precious document comes to the milk in the coconut; the responsibility for the defeat, it is urged, rests upon the shoulders of their trade union officials, who are "pillars of the Amsterdam International and its associated bodies." The inference again is to remove the members of the executive who oppose Moscow, and to join Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky; whereas the conference of miners' delegates, like the obstinate beings that they are, have refused to do either, and have selected their executive en bloc with the exception of two members who voluntarily resigned.

Who Pays?

This is characteristic of all the activities of the Communist Party's "manifesto to the delegates" propaganda; the engineers, meeting a few months ago, by their decisions simply ignored the special appeal set out for their guidance. The manifestos still appear, and the question that excites the curiosity of the responsible labor officials, "Who pays for all this printing?" still remains unanswered. It has already been said that those who make the appeals to labor gatherings are more concerned with attaining the object in view, namely, affiliation to Moscow, than in adherence to truth. That is a serious indictment against an organization that embraces any number of honest, sincere and enthusiastic, if misguided, persons; and it should not be made without chapter and verse.

Simultaneously with the issuing of the manifesto under discussion, a statement by yet another member of the Reds deliberately claims that the miners' strike, now reported as settled, owed much of its success (that is, the inability of the strikers to carry on for nine months) to the fact that in every single instance continental joiners in those ports to which ships had been transferred from England

had refused to carry on the work. The spirit of class solidarity, the international brotherhood of man, through the influence of the Reds, was so strong on the other side of the North Sea that the reconditioning of the vessels used for transport during the war has had to be abandoned.

This is so contrary to the truth that it should be repeated at once. If the good comrades really believe his statement to be one of fact, then he can easily be disillusioned by a brief talk with the unemployed engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights, and other trades on the Thames, Tyne, Tees, and Southampton waters. Indeed, if there is any credit due to one organization more than another for the settlement of the miners' strike, it is to the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation which, in consequence of the depression among the trades affiliated to them, has labored unceasingly to bring both parties together when a deadlock had been reached.

PREMIER'S VIEWS ON RUSSIAN RELIEF

Mr. Lloyd George Says There Is Only One Desire—How to Save the Millions of People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In his recent statement in the House of Commons, on the general European situation, Mr. Lloyd George dealt with the steps taken by the Supreme Council in connection with the Russian catastrophe. Mr. Lloyd George described the situation in Russia as one of the most terrible visitations that had afflicted Europe or the world for centuries. Information from the British representatives at Moscow revealed that some 25,000,000 people required relief, and that the inhabitants, in the vain hope of finding food, were now migrating into Turkestan, Siberia, and through the Steppes into Poland. Of these migratory bodies only 20 per cent were able-bodied, and more than 30 per cent were children. They were existing on grass, roots, and rubbish. This, Mr. Lloyd George said, was so appalling a disaster that it ought to sweep every prejudice away and appeal only to pity and human sympathy.

Council's Suggestions

The Supreme Council, the Premier stated, had made various suggestions for the relief of immediate suffering and the provision of seed for next year. It had decided to appoint, not an inter-allied commission, but an international commission to study the possibilities of rendering immediate aid, and had appointed Sir P. Lloyd-Greame, Minister for Overseas Trade; Sir John Hewitt, a man of great experience in dealing with distress in India, and Mr. Wardrop, who was for some years Consul in Moscow. It would be understood, Mr. Lloyd George said, that although the actions of the Red Cross, and of Mr. Hoover's committee, and of private benefactors were valuable as an immediate relief, they were manifestly inadequate to deal with 25,000,000 people. No one at Paris wanted to make political capital out of the disaster; there was only one desire—how to save the millions of people involved.

The problem, the Premier said, presented two aspects: that of getting the peasants in the surrounding districts to part with their corn, and that of organizing the areas into districts and preventing the people from moving about. The former part of the problem, it was considered, could only be met by organizing the exchange of commodities. Supplies from outside could best be obtained if the Soviet Government recognized its past obligations. To do this would be the best service the Soviet Government could render at the present time. That action, said Mr. Lloyd George, was necessary to restore confidence in the trading community, and it was the shortest road to relief.

Not an Hour Too Soon

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Lloyd George made reference to the Washington Conference on disarmament. If anyone wanted to know what war really meant, he remarked, one week of the Supreme Council would afford the opportunity. "We went from a country with a debt of \$2,000,000,000, with a heavy burden of pensions, from a country with a million unemployed. We went to a country whose richest provinces are still devastated, who in spite of all her industry and thrift is unable to make her budget meet. We met representatives from Italy who are in like case. We all had to discuss what was to be done about the distress in Austria, and were confronted with the problem of the 35,000,000 in danger in Russia."

"Disarmament conferences in Washington do not come an hour too soon, and even these will not suffice unless there is a constant vigilance of confederated nations throughout the world to insure that never again shall ambitions and greed plunge the world into a quagmire of wretchedness."

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25-27 S. Wabash
25 W. Randolph

MR. GHANDI TALKS WITH THE VICEROY

Authoritative Statement Is Issued in London Briefly Reproducing the Subjects Dealt With in These Conversations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In view of various misleading statements which have appeared in the press, notably in India, relating to the recent conversations between the Viceroy of India and Mr. Gandhi concerning Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali, an authoritative statement has now been issued in London, briefly reproducing the substance of the conversations referred to.

It is first pointed out that the interviews between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi resulted from conversations between His Excellency and Pandit Malaviya, relating to conditions generally prevailing in India. The Viceroy informed Pandit Malaviya of the government's decision to commence criminal proceedings against Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali for having made speeches inciting to violence, and the discussion turned upon the disturbances that might possibly ensue. Pandit Malaviya expressed the opinion that it would be of advantage for His Excellency to meet Mr. Gandhi, to which the Viceroy replied that he would be glad to hear his views if he applied for an interview.

The First Interview

In due course Mr. Gandhi came to Simla and asked for an interview with His Excellency, which was immediately arranged. At the first interview, it is stated, no mention was made of the proposed prosecutions. The conversation related to the causes of discontent in India. Upon the next occasion the Viceroy stated that, according to the government reports, responsible noncooperators had made speeches inciting to violence, contrary to the doctrine advocated by Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi repudiated incitement to violence on the part of any of the responsible noncooperators, and said that if he was satisfied that any of them had incited to violence, he would publicly repudiate them and their teachings, unless they withdrew statements that amounted to incitements to violence.

His Excellency thereupon mentioned the names of Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali, and promised to show Mr. Gandhi passages in their speeches which, in his opinion, were calculated to incite to violence, and when the passages were actually read to Mr. Gandhi he admitted that they were capable of bearing the interpretation His Excellency put upon them. He, however, asserted that he was convinced that it was not intended by Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali to incite the audience to violence. Mr. Gandhi added that he would see them as soon as he left Simla, and advise them to express publicly their regrets for the unintentional incitement contained in the passages.

His Excellency thereupon asked whether, in view of the importance of the document, Mr. Gandhi would show him the draft of the statement he intended to advise Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali to publish. It was at this stage that the Viceroy said that it was proposed to institute criminal proceedings against Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali in respect of these passages, and that if Mr. Gandhi showed him the statement, and it satisfied him from the standpoint of his government, he would use his influence to prevent the institution of the prosecutions; for the Viceroy said the object of the government would be attained if the making of speeches of a violent character was in future prevented.

Mr. Gandhi Agrees

Mr. Gandhi, it is stated, readily agreed to show the statement. The draft statement was duly shown by Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy, who pointed out that the introduction of certain paragraphs gave the statement the appearance of a manifesto, including that of the religious creed of Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali. The Viceroy observed, further, that the statement was incomplete, in so far as it did not contain a promise to refrain in the future from speeches inciting to violence. The Viceroy added that after publication of the statement, Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali could give any explanation by means of speeches, provided they did not infringe the law.

Mr. Gandhi, it is pointed out, then agreed to delete the paragraphs in question and to add a passage to cover promises of future conduct. His Excellency then informed Mr. Gandhi that if Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali signed the statement as then altered by Mr. Gandhi, with the addition of the promise as to future conduct, steps would be taken to suspend the institution of proceedings, and that no prosecution would take place so long as the promises given in the published statement were observed; but if they were not observed the government remained free to take up prosecutions for the past speeches.

Mr. Gandhi stated that whether the prosecutions took place or not, he would be bound, after having seen the

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extracts, to advise his friends, for their own honor and that of the cause, to express publicly their regrets. During the whole discussion, it is stated, His Excellency and Mr. Gandhi were actuated by the desire to prevent any untoward events, that might result from the prosecutions, as also to prevent speeches inciting to violence. The Viceroy informed Mr. Gandhi that he might not be able to prevent the commencement of proceedings if the statement was not published with the least possible delay. Mr. Gandhi agreed to this step and left Simla.

Statement Signed

Some days afterward he telegraphed to the Viceroy that Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali had signed the statement with immaterial alteration and sent it to the press for publication. The alteration was as follows: The passage in Mr. Gandhi's draft statement was: "We desire to state that we never intended to incite to violence, but we recognize that certain passages in our speeches are capable of bearing the interpretation put upon them." The passage substituted by Mr. Shaikat Ali and Mr. Muhammad Ali was: "We desire to state that we never intended to incite to violence and we never imagined that any passages in our speeches were capable of bearing the interpretation put upon them, but we recognize the force of our friend's argument and interpretation." After the publication of the statement an official communiqué was issued by the government. The terms of the communiqué were not actually settled until just before its issue, and Mr. Gandhi never saw it, although the substance of it, as already indicated, had been communicated to him. The main part of the interviews between His Excellency and Mr. Gandhi consisted of conversations which ranged over the various causes of discontent in India, including the Punjab disturbances, the Calcutta agitation, the Treaty of Sevres, and the general conditions of the people. Mr. Gandhi, it is affirmed, did not submit any scheme of "swaraj" to His Excellency.

INQUIRY INTO IRISH EXPORTS OF CATTLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It is considered to be discouraging news for Ireland that the commission appointed to inquire into the admission of Canadian store cattle into the British Isles favors importation, although it admits there is a general feeling among English farmers against the admission of Canadian stores; that such admission "might make it difficult for crofters and small farmers in the highlands to carry on their farming operations successfully, owing to competition with them in the market for the sale of stores," and "might to some extent deprive the Irish farmers of the market they at present enjoy in Great Britain for their stores."

Yet in spite of these objections, and the evidence of agricultural experts, the members of this commission have arrived at this conclusion: "It was a disaster to Ireland when small farmers were evicted and their holdings turned into ranches for fattening animals for the British market. Over 80 years of ranching has shown the farmer that he need not exert himself, that he can make more money by leaving nearly all his land unfilled. Bullocks replace his farm hands who are perforce obliged to emigrate, and so the population has decreased by half, and in times of emergency, such as occurred in the late war, it is found that the British Isles are not self-supporting."

The Irish cattle trade is now the mainstay of the country. Irish cattle exported to England last year brought in £42,339,471, and Ireland owns some 43 per cent of the cattle of the whole of the United Kingdom while she consumes only one-fourth of that amount.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Representative citizens of this city responded heartily to the invitation of the Mayor of Brisbane to form a Queensland section of the New Settlers League of Australia, which will prepare for and assist settlers, insuring their well-being as far as possible after arrival in the Commonwealth. It was agreed that before large numbers of immigrants could come to Queensland, the Commonwealth and state governments must unite in a great land settlement scheme within the State.

Mandel Brothers Chicago

Featuring women's imported Kid gloves—October sale

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—of selected, soft skins; overseam sewn gloves, in the new fall colors, with paris point or contrasting embroidery
Imported glaze gloves in 12-button length at 4.95
They are in the new beaver and brown shades, and have paris point backs. The value is exceptional. First floor.

STEP FORWARD IN UNITY OF CHINA

New Military Governor in Shensi, It Is Believed, Will Be Able to Win Over the Recalcitrant Elements in the Province

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The elimination of the Military Governor of Shensi Province, Yen Wen-hsiang, from the field of activities in Shensi Province fortunately has proved to be a further step in the unification of the country, for he was hopelessly implicated in the factional disputes which have rendered this Province for several months. His successor is General Feng Yu-hsiang, a Christian convert. General Feng is known everywhere throughout China as "the Christian general." He has the reputation of being an able leader, with perfect control of his troops and holding their complete confidence. He formerly served in the Province of Hunan in subordinate positions, where he restrained his troops from following the example of the other military leaders of that Province in looting the countryside where troops were stationed. He has no party affiliations and is credited with being a patriotic man. He is in accord with the government's policy, and it is confidently expected that he will be able to win over the recalcitrant elements of the Province of which he now has become the Military Governor.

General Feng has the advantage of being a close personal friend of Wu Pei-fu, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan provinces, so that it is possible for these two generals to cooperate in their continuous provinces, thus making a barrier between the northern provinces surrounding Peking and the semi-independent south-western provinces. If this barrier can be maintained, the prestige of the Peking Government will be greatly strengthened and the probability of further trouble lessened.

The Struggle in Hunan

General Wu Pei-fu, after his appointment as Inspector-General, proceeded immediately to Hankow and thence to the fighting front in Hupeh province. His arrival put new energy into the ranks of the Northern soldiers stationed in that Province, and fresh attacks were made upon the rebellious Hunan troops that were marching on Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh Province. The object of the attack of these troops was stated to be the forcing of the resignation of the former Inspector-General, Wang Chan-yuan, but even after the dismissal of General Wang they continued their progress toward Wuchang, thus showing that their real purpose was to create disorder rather than to get rid of General Wang.

General Wu Pei-fu was not misled as to their real purpose, and decided at once that his only recourse was to defeat them if he hoped to reestablish law and order in these two provinces. In all the minor engagements which have taken place General Wu's troops have been victorious, and it now seems that he has good prospects of accomplishing his purpose in restoring order.

Unprovoked Attacks

That this course of action has been necessary is evidenced by the continuation of these rebellious troops in looting villages, and even in going to the extreme of firing shots at every commercial steamer, whether Chinese or foreign, proceeding along the Yangtze River from Ichang to Hankow. Japanese, British, Chinese and American ships have been subjected to these unprovoked attacks, which have not only caused the loss of many of those on board but have resulted in complications with foreign powers. The action of General Wu in attempting to stop these outrages and to scatter these predatory troops is generally applauded by foreigners as well as by Chinese. It would be going too far to describe the skirmishes which have taken place as civil war, for it is nothing more than the suppression of bandits and outlaws who were once regular troops. General Wu has maintained good discipline among his own troops and in his work of pacification has had the unqualified support of the Peking Government.

General Wu is a progressive man,

who believes in the autonomy of the provinces and the unification of the country. It was feared in some circles that his advocacy of provincial autonomy might cause him to align himself with the Canton party, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but this fear is groundless, for the reason that over and above his preference for provincial autonomy General Wu is chiefly guided by his strong desire for national unity. He is not a secessionist, his policy is directed toward the preservation of union while at the same time he retains his own conviction that the best way to accomplish this purpose is to give the largest measure possible of self-government to the provinces.

BRITISH SETTLERS ENTER NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—About 10,000 British emigrants have reached New Zealand during the last 12 months, and the number is being increased fairly rapidly despite certain restrictions imposed by the government in consequence of the slump in the meat and wool markets.

The Dominion is absorbing these new arrivals without any difficulty. The majority of them are selected by relatives and friends already resident in New Zealand. The important advantage of this system is that the immigrants have friends to lend them a helping hand when they arrive. Generally they have homes to go to and jobs waiting for them.

Other people are coming here under the British emigration scheme, the Imperial government assisting them in the payment of passage money. New Zealand officials in London keep a careful check on these people and try to insure that only suitable emigrants shall be allowed to proceed to the Dominion. Officers of the Department of Immigration receive the people at this end and keep in touch with them until they are reasonably well established.

The arrival of an immigrant ship at a New Zealand port is a cheerful sight, although it has its element of pathos. The people have left their old homes definitely behind them and are committed to life in a new land, though under the familiar flag. The voyage that has taken them six weeks is not one to be made lightly or easily. A mere crossing of the Atlantic is a comparatively simple matter. But they are arriving in a country that has preserved English tradition and English manner and thought more closely than any other dominion of the Empire, and New Zealand has blue skies, sunny shores and green hills to welcome them.

It is significant of the class of immigrant that the Dominion is choosing that a very large proportion of the new arrivals are children. A ship that reached Wellington at the end of July, for example, carried 349 children, 307 women and 208 men. The immigration officers reported that all the men and all the unmarried women had jobs waiting for them and friends ready to receive them.

IRELAND'S VIEW OF DOMINION STATUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A letter from Sir Horace Plunkett and Capt. Henry Harrison of the Dominion League to Eamon de Valera asks that the Sinn Féin Cabinet should make clear the difference between "Dominion status" as offered by Mr. Lloyd George and approved by General Smuts, and "Dominion status" as interpreted by the Dail. These two men, the principal executive officers of the Dominion League, suggest that public opinion should be instructed so as to prevent mutual misunderstandings; and express the opinion that the great discrepancy as to the effect of the offer has arisen from the "loosely drafted" six conditions imposed by the Prime Minister.

Mr. de Valera has already compared the government's dominion offer to second-rate margarine with a butter label upon it. "England has no basis in right for a single one of the demands she is making upon Ireland," and she would not dare, he says, to make them unless she thought Ireland too weak to resist successfully. Mr. de Valera's stated reason for being unable to accept the offer is because "no Irishman would feel bound by any arrangement thus arrived at with this background of imposition by force"; that "war, not peace, would surely be the outcome"; and he addresses to his demand for "government by consent of the governed." Officially Dail Eireann explains the position by a quotation from an editorial in the "Toronto Star" which shows plainly how far from the genuine article the government's proposal of July 20 is:

"In these British countries overseas, everybody knows that the status offered Ireland by Mr. Lloyd George falls a long way short of being dominion status. The half dozen 'reservations' made in the offer to Ireland make all the difference in the world. For instance, we can, in Canada, impose a tariff against English goods if we want to. We can set up a little navy of our own if we please. England does not demand the right to arrange aerial defenses and erect wireless and cable stations here as she may choose, but would deal with our government in such matters, the fact being taken for granted that cooperation would be possible. So with all the reservations; they are unknown in our affairs. There is—there is bound to be—a desire in all the overseas dominions that the impression shall not be created in England, nor in Ireland, nor abroad, that the status offered Ireland is actually that of the dominions. It is a long way from being so. It is quite possible that Ireland would not reject dominion status if it were offered. What more could she reasonably want the continued millions in overseas dominions would be unable to see. But at present they know that she has been offered a great deal less, and if all the parties interested were fully aware of this an improved situation might come about."

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BASIS OF DISPUTE
OVER BURGENLANDDevelopments Awaited With the
Keenest Anxiety in Entente
Circles as Question May Have
Wider Results Than ExpectedBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Under the peace treaty of Trianon, Hungary was required to hand over four counties in West Hungary to Austria. The population of these is almost entirely German. For the most part the land is agricultural and therefore very valuable to Austria, who cannot raise one-fifth of the foodstuffs necessary to feed her population. To Hungary, on the other hand, as one of the richest agricultural lands in the world, the loss of this territory would be really of no great moment.

Hungary duly signed and ratified the Trianon Treaty, but has shown little real, honest intention of carrying out its provisions, especially as regards handing over the territory assigned to Austria. From the outset, the Budapest Government tried in every way to evade its obligations. Over and over again it declared that it would never surrender one foot of Hungarian soil to the Austrians, whom they accused of "blackest treachery" in having persuaded the entente to grant them these western counties generally known as the "Burgenland."

Bound by the Treaty

The Hungarians tried to persuade the Austrians to enter into negotiations and settle the question of the transfer of the Burgenland independently of the Paris conference. They offered Austria all kinds of inducements to let them keep their land—promised unlimited concessions in furnishing grain and cattle, and economic advantages of every kind. But the Austrians proved deaf to all their appeals, and returned only one answer—namely, that they were bound by the terms of the Trianon treaty. Then the Hungarians became very angry and made all kinds of threats—such as the refusal to ship foodstuffs. By all these maneuvers they were gaining time and hoping eventually to save the Burgenland.

Finally at last the entente intervened and directed Hungary to hand over the country to an international commission which would then transfer it to Austria. In the same moment, Hungary was to regain possession of a valuable territory at Fünfkirchen, which had been retained by the Jugo-Slavs since the armistice. This territory, containing valuable coal fields, is of the greatest importance to Hungary, which has been left with very little coal. definite dates were fixed for the transfer of both the Burgenland and Fünfkirchen, but up to the very last moment the Hungarians continued their endeavors to persuade Austria to negotiate—but all in vain. An international commission composed of British, French and Italian generals and other officers was sent to Odenburg; the capital of Burgenland, and a similar commission went to Fünfkirchen. Both territories were to be handed over on the same day. At the last moment the Hungarians managed to secure a delay of two days, but the Jugo-Slavs kept their agreement and evacuated Fünfkirchen at the appointed time.

Promise Broken

In Odenburg the commission made all arrangements to take over the country from the Hungarians and issued proclamations warning the people not to make any hostile demonstrations. Count Sigray, the Hungarian Governor of the Burgenland, gave the commission his solemn assurance that the country would be handed over peacefully. Suddenly, however, on the day before the formal transfer was to take place, armed bands appeared in Odenburg, seized the railway station, stopped all traffic, and took possession of the town, surrounding it with armed forces, cutting it off from all outside communication.

Count Sigray, ignoring all his pledges to the international commission, handed over the command of the Burgenland to that notorious reactionary leader, Colonel Oostenburg, the comrade of the equally notorious reactionaries, Pronay and Hejjas. Insurgent bands at the same time appeared in other parts of the Burgenland and attacked the Austrian gendarmerie, which was marching in to occupy the country in accordance with the instructions of the international commission. To avoid useless bloodshed the gendarmerie withdrew. Instead they could do nothing else against the superior forces confronting them. The Vienna cabinet, apprehending trouble from the first, had asked to be allowed to send troops to occupy the country, but the commission apparently preferred to rely upon the repeated assurances of the Budapest Government that the country would be handed over quite peacefully. Consequently they would only allow the Austrians to send gendarmes.

Fighting between the insurgents and Austrians took place at several points, but nothing of great importance. The insurgents actually crossed the old Austrian frontier and made a determined attack on the village of Kirchbach, where the fighting went on for 12 hours. All the remotest corners of Austria and the international commission failed to make the Hungarians keep their promise to hand over the territory or to cease their guerrilla warfare. They did, indeed, agree to hand over one part of the country, but insisted upon keeping one zone as security for payment of some 10,000,000,000 crowns, which they demand from Austria as indemnity for state property such as railways, public buildings, roads and public improvements. For this claim

provision had already been made, and the Hungarians had no shadow of right to retain any part of the Burgenland as a pledge for such compensation.

The entente at last sent a sharp note to Budapest, demanding that the provisions of the Trianon Treaty be carried out without further delay or opposition. The Budapest Cabinet sought to disclaim all responsibility for the acts of Colonel Oostenburg and his insurgents, but there was no doubt whatever that the Hungarian Government was secretly supporting the insurgents. Oostenburg and his colleagues were in close association with the regent, Admiral Horthy, and with the band of reactionary aristocrats ruling in Hungary.

The next developments were awaited, it was conceded, with keenest anxiety, not only in Austria but also in entente circles, as the Burgenland question might have far wider-reaching results than were at first anticipated.

Something Behind

Though Hungary's national pride is doubtless hurt at the idea of parting with any of the reduced area left her under the Peace Treaty, this will hardly account for the happenings in the Burgenland. Hence there must have been something more behind it all, but whether it is connected with the Carlist movement, as is generally suggested, cannot really be determined at this moment.

Even the origin of the whole Burgenland question is somewhat of a mystery. When breaking up the old empire of Austria-Hungary so ruthlessly and completely, what induced the Peace Conference to take away four counties from Hungary and give them to Austria? The reasons suggested for this inexplicable action are somewhat complicated and tortuous. The little entente—especially Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia—are said to have proposed this transfer of territory. Unable at the time to carry out their scheme for a connecting corridor running from north to south and separating Austria and Hungary, they were loath to give up all hope of its future realization. Knowing the easy-going character of the Austrians, and the aggressiveness of the Hungarians, they reckoned it would be much easier to get the territory for this corridor from the Austrians. Hence their proposal.

Another suggestion offered is that the Czechs fear an eventual rapprochement between Austria and Hungary which might result in their taking common action, with perhaps the support of Germany, against Czechoslovakia, when a favorable opportunity occurred. The Czechs calculated that this transfer of the Burgenland would very probably bring about a conflict between Hungary and Austria, which would keep them apart for many years to come. Moreover, if such a conflict assumed really threatening dimensions, the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs would have a pretext for marching in, when they would probably contrive to remain, and so secure the coveted corridor.

Whether the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs really looked so far ahead is difficult to say, but at any rate there is little doubt that they are responsible for the whole origin of the Burgenland question.

Hungary Monarchist

Many thoughtful people in Austria foresaw that this question might lead to very serious friction with Hungary and on that account opposed taking advantage of the Trianon Treaty. The Austrian political parties, too, were by no means in favor of taking the additional territory. The Social Democrats at first, believing that Hungary was going to become a Socialist Republic, did not want to provoke a quarrel with her over this land question, and they were also not anxious to take over this territory because the bulk of the population are peasants and supporters of the Christian Socialist Party. But, so far from becoming a Socialist Republic, Hungary is now absolutely monarchist, meaning not necessarily the return of Charles, but certainly the installation of some kind of ruler. And as the Austrian Christian Socialists include a great many supporters of the Hapsburgs in their ranks, they, too, are not anxious to gain territory at the expense of monarchist Hungary.

On the Hungarian side, not the least opposition to the loss of their country comes from the great landed proprietors, who own most of the agricultural area. They have no desire to come under the law of a country where Socialist influence is as strong as in Austria.

With the handing over of the Burgenland, Austria will have an addition to her population of 350,000 industrious, educated people and 1,250,000 acres of, for the most part, well cultivated soil. This, after all, is a real gain, though of course a very small compensation for what the war, and especially the peace, has cost the nation. For the provisioning of the people the new territory is of great importance. The yearly production of the soil amounts to some 150,000 tons of breadstuffs, or about one-tenth of the whole production of Austria.

Western Hungary will also yield over 5,000,000 pounds of beef and 7,000,000 pounds of pork. There are also three sugar refineries in this territory—one a very large modern plant—capable together of producing 20,000 tons of sugar a year, a sixth part of the total sugar annually consumed in Austria. For vegetables and fruit the Burgenland has been famous, and these will form a welcome addition to Vienna's markets. The output of coal and wood there, too, will help to relieve Austria's shortage of fuel.

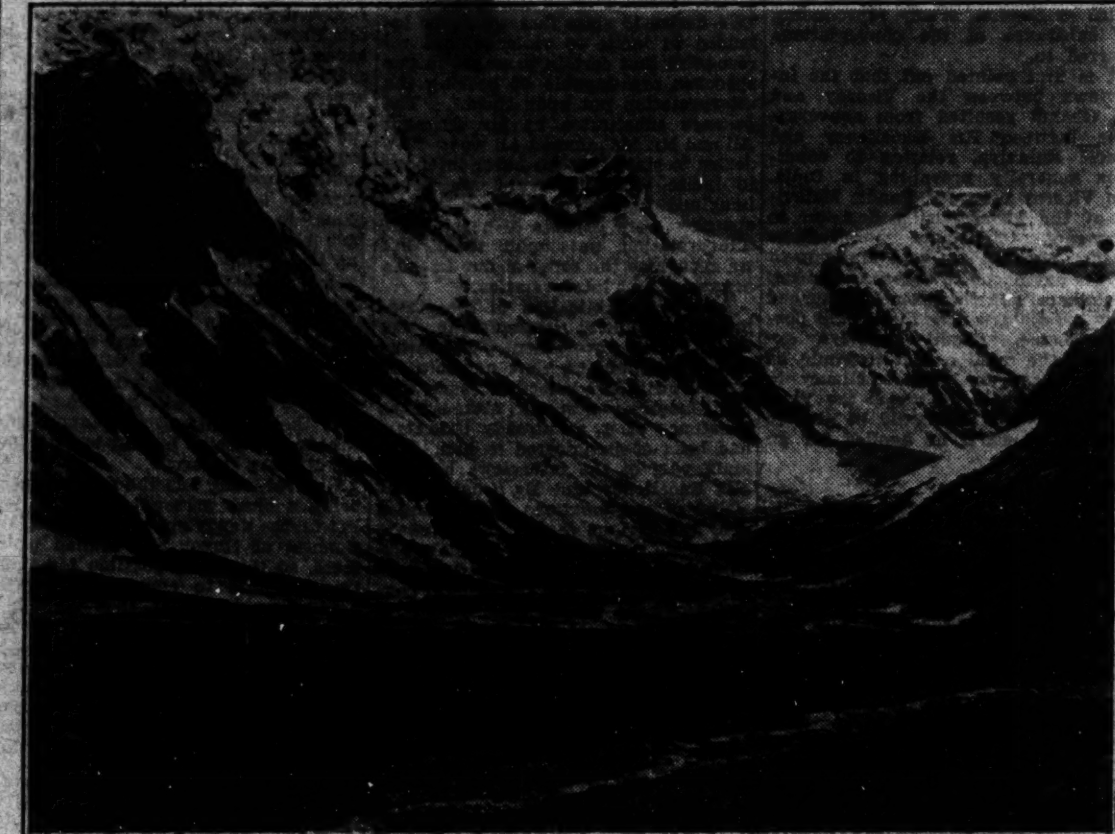
Even at present large quantities of foodstuffs from the Burgenland are smuggled across the frontier and brought to Vienna. This trade will be enormously increased when, instead of this risky illegal traffic, the business can be done openly and legitimately. It will be seen, therefore, that Austria stands to gain very much more through the acquisition of this territory than Hungary, with her abundance of rich agricultural soil, would lose.

HIGH CLIMBS IN THE
HIMALAYAS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In his dispatch dated from Fingir Deok, on July 16, Col. Howard Bury, the leader of the Everest Expedition, tells how Mr. Mallory and Mr. Bullock, two of the best climbers of the party, climbed a peak of more than 23,000 feet, just above the camp. He says: "Starting at 4:15 a. m. the coolies who accompanied them were unable to reach the summit. The whole party, however, got back to camp at 7:15 p. m. It was a fine piece of hard work."

Now from a mountaineering point of



Among the glaciers and peaks

view, if the ascent is as thus briefly described, this is one of the most wonderful climbs which has ever been accomplished in the whole history of Himalayan exploration, or in that of any other part of the world either, and it is surprising that more prominence has not been given to such a remarkable feat. Unfortunately, several of the most important and essential details are lacking. For example, no mention is made of the altitude of the camp from which the climbers started. It seems, however, that it would not be unreasonable to assume that it is about the same as the altitude of the Tibetan monastery in the Rongbuk Valley, near which they had taken up their quarters. The height of this monastery is 15,500 feet, and so if the peak which was scaled was only just 23,000 feet, it means that these climbers ascended from 15,500 to 23,000 feet, a difference of 7,500 feet, in 10½ hours, a climb of wonderful swiftness and endurance.

A very similar climb was made by Dr. T. G. Longstaff, the two brothers Bocherel, a pair of famous Swiss guides, and a Gurkha officer named Subedar Karbir Burabokhi, when they ascended the peak of Trisul, 23,360 feet, in 1907. On this occasion the party started from a camp of 17,400 feet, and climbed 6,000 feet in the day. This ascent has always been considered as one of the most notable of mountaineering achievements, not only on account of the altitude which was reached, although Trisul is the highest actual peak which has hitherto been scaled, but also because of the wonderful ascent of 6,000 feet made in a single day at that great altitude. And now it seems as if a still greater, and even greater ascent has been taken almost as a matter of course.

Another very important point which Colonel Bury failed to mention was the authority on which the height of the peak just scaled has been based. As the peak was to the north of Everest it is exceedingly doubtful whether it had ever been fixed by triangulation before, and this is the only method which gives the heights of mountains with anything approaching accuracy. Of course this peak may have been surveyed by Major Morhead, the officer in charge of the Survey of India detachment with the expedition, but this is unlikely, because in order to fix an altitude with the accuracy which a trained survey officer would regard as essential, numerous computations have to be made from a large number of observations, and it is doubtful whether there has been as yet sufficient time to make the necessary observations and compute the results. Accordingly it seems probable that the peak Colonel Bury mentions has never been fixed by an accurate survey, and the very fact that he only gives its altitude in round numbers points to the same supposition. If this is the case the altitude was probably taken by means of aneroid barometers. Now a barometer does not measure altitude at all; it measures the pressure of the atmosphere. The pressure of the atmosphere is influenced by two entirely different causes, the altitude and the existing atmospheric conditions. If the latter vary it is quite possible for the hand of the barometer to change several thousand feet in altitude while it is lying in one spot all the time, and for this reason purely barometric heights can never be regarded as being in any way reliable, although of course they may happen to work out almost the same as the surveyed height.

The question of altitude is of extreme importance in the Everest Expedition, for it might be possible for men to gain a false sense of confidence

alike and so close to each other that such mistakes are very easy to make. When marching along the bottoms of the valleys it is impossible to see any of the summits, and a mountain usually looks different when viewed from near and afar. In 1883 Mr. W. W. Graham, assisted by Swiss guides, made some wonderful ascents in Sikkim. He claimed to have reached a point within 50 feet of the summit of Kabru (24,015 feet), and to have established a world's altitude record. But Prof. Norman Collie, the president of the Alpine Club, and Harold Raeburn, the leader of the actual mountaineering party of the Everest Expedition, think that Graham mistook his peak.

In 1904 Mrs. Bullock Workman climbed Pinnacle Peak in Kashmir, which she stated was 23,300 feet, declaring that the height assigned to it by the Indian Survey was too low. In her book "The Peaks and Glaciers of the Nun-Kun" it is quite obvious from her own photographs that she mistook the actual peak she climbed at least once, and recent survey triangulation has shown that the original official height of Pinnacle Peak, 22,810 feet, is correct. It is therefore apparent that either Mrs. Bullock Workman did not reach an altitude of more than 23,000 feet, or else that she climbed another mountain altogether in mistake for the one she thought she had climbed; and the only peaks in that immediate neighborhood which are more than 23,000 feet are the two giants Nun and Kun, and there is no doubt that she climbed neither of these, so under no circumstances can her claim be accepted.

In 1905 Mr. W. H. Johnson of the Indian Survey mistook the actual peak which he had climbed in the Kun Lun mountains. Now Mr. Johnson was a skillful surveyor of great experience in mountain climbing and surveying, yet he made this error on account of an initial inaccuracy in longitude on his plane table. It is not surprising, therefore, if less experienced surveyors who have no accurate instruments with which to determine their positions make similar mistakes.

In 1909 the Duke of Abruzzi ascended to an altitude which he computed to be 24,583 feet in the Karakorum. In 1905 Dr. Longstaff and the two Bocherels ascended to a height which he believes to be more than 24,000 feet on Guria Manhatta, although he never claimed to have reached this altitude, as the party failed to get to the summit. Mr. Mead and Dr. Kelias and Major Morhead have all reached a saddle on Kamet which has been fixed by the Indian Survey as being 23,500 feet high, but in all these ascents the only actual peak of more than 23,000 feet which has been scaled is Trisul. In every other case a point on the slopes of the mountain was attained, and not the summit.

In fact the only other occasion on which an actual peak of more than 23,000 feet can possibly have been ascended was in 1903 when Dr. H. Workman climbed a mountain in the Karakorum which had not been fixed by the Survey of India, and which he estimated to be 23,884 feet. Even if this figure is accepted we only find two actual mountain tops of more than 23,000 feet which have been reached by man until we come to the climb recently mentioned by Colonel Bury. The rareness with which this feat has been accomplished in the past is the best indication as to its difficulty, and when Colonel Bury supplies the information which is at present lacking it will undoubtedly be found that this latest ascent of all will be worthy of a foremost place in the records of some very great adventures in the whole history of mountaineering.

AIMS OF THE BANK
OFFICERS GUILDBritish Organization Seeks to
Establish a National Whitley
Council Among Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—"Justice and freedom are the inalienable rights of every man, and cooperation and devotion are the just dues from every man to his bank." Thus has the idea of unionism, which has at long last penetrated the ranks of the banking profession, expressed itself. The

that lost element that the Bank Officers Guild has come into existence. Before the war, bank staffs were not recompensed "according to output." They were paid on the economic assumption of the man with private means. This, of course, placed the man without private means at a great disadvantage which it is our intention, if possible, to remove.

"The banking profession has always been the most conservative of institutions," continued Mr. Clegg. "It originated as an offshoot of a country gentleman's or a merchant prince's activities, and a bank clerk was a 'servant of the family'; hence he was supposed to subscribe to the traditions, political and otherwise, of his employer. In fact, until but a few years ago the employees of one well-known bank were required to wear white ties just like the family butler."

A Living Wage

Beginning with a salary of £100 plus a £20 bonus for a youth of 17 years of age with one year's service, the scale of pay aimed at by the Bank Officers Guild mounts by variations of £10, £15 and £20 per year to £600 plus £100 bonus for a man of 45 with 29 years' service. This scale, which the Bank Officers Guild claims to be a "living wage" for bank men, virtually doubles the pre-war standard. The guild also aims at getting its scale paid free of income tax. By that is meant payment of the income tax by the employer.

It demands also equal pay for men and women; the abolition of overtime, except when absolutely necessary; the changing of balance dates from June 25 and December 25, to March 31 and September 30; a full half-day's holiday every week; permission for bank men to see any reports of their conduct which might be made to the management; freedom to take part in public life; and pensions as a right and on the basis of deferred pay.

The scale of pay, Mr. Clegg informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, has already been overstepped by two or three banks, so that there should be no difficulty in getting it recognized by banking directors, and already the Irish banks, two of them with offices in London, are paying this scale, thanks to the activities of a state guild on the other side of the Irish Sea.

SCOTTISH SHIPYARD
TO CLOSE SHORTLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Yarrow & Co., one of the leading shipbuilding firms on the Clyde, Scotland, has decided to close its works temporarily at Scotstoun, Glasgow, owing to the present state of trade in the country. The company has posted a notice at its works stating that owing to repeated strikes, reduction of output, and demagogic disputes in various industries throughout the country, and that as the cost of shipbuilding has become excessive, the company has decided temporarily to close the works, with the exception of the experimental and research department, on or about November 30.

The company intimates that the works will be reopened when conditions enable business to be carried on with some chance of success. In a letter to the press the company states that it has great faith in the future of the shipbuilding and engineering industries in the country and that it believes prosperity will return when every one realizes that commercial undertakings can only be carried on with success in accordance with economic laws.

Yarrow & Co.'s yard is not one of the largest on the Clyde, but the firm has constructed vessels of a highly specialized and expensive type. During the war it turned out a number of fast destroyers, including one which was claimed to be the speediest vessel of its type in the world. In commerce, Yarrow & Co. specialize in shallow-draft vessels which are equipped with powerful machinery. It was about 15 years ago that the firm transferred its business from the Thames to the Clyde. It also has a shipyard on the Pacific coast at Vancouver.

Aims of Guild

While on an official visit to Manchester, Mr. Clegg outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the aims and objects of the Bank Officers Guild. "The amalgamation and absorptions which have been taking place in the banking world have eliminated the human element," said Mr. Clegg, "and it is to regain

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Some men invariably have trouble in procuring shoes that fit around arch, instep and ankle. To remedy this condition "Combination"—the Coward Instep Fit Shoe—is built with a regular ball and forepart but with the upper and heel two sizes smaller than normal.

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AUSTRALIAN COURT
MEETS PUBLIC NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Step-ling out of his high position as President of the Commonwealth Arbitration

Court, with the appreciation of colleagues in other states and many warm tributes from labor organizations, Mr. Justice Higgins finds himself free to speak without the restraint of judicial responsibility. He declared his confidence in the system which he had administered for so many years. In an address on "Law in Industry," delivered under the auspices of the Public Questions Society of the Sydney University, he said:

"I should like it to be distinctly understood that my resignation as president was not due to my lack of faith in the utility of the court to the public. I say deliberately and after much thought, that the system of conciliation and arbitration under the Commonwealth Act is in essence sound and beneficial to the community, and with proper amendments, including amendments to the Constitution, and common sense on the part of the government and Parliament, it can be made to yield even richer results. If there should be a continuance of the recent practice of creating special tribunals for the purpose of avoiding or terminating a stoppage of operations at any cost, tribunals not in any way coordinated with the permanent court, then the advantage of definite standards will be so much diminished. The facts showed that the court is meeting a real public need. State tribunals must be coordinated with the Commonwealth tribunals. We must not let the State and Commonwealth deal with the same subject independently and at the same time. It would be well to amend the Constitution by committing to the Commonwealth Parliament the whole subject of industrial relations, and let it organize and coordinate the system of tribunals."

Among the tributes paid to the retiring president of the Arbitration Court was that of Mr. Justice McCawley, president of the Queensland Industrial Arbitration Court. For 14 years Mr. Justice Higgins had presided with distinction, he declared, over an institution which had played an important part in molding the industrial destinies of Australia and in influencing the judgments of state courts.

"We willingly acknowledge the assistance that the judgments of Mr. Justice Higgins have afforded us in our work," said the Queensland judge. "They constitute a noble contribution toward a solution of industrial problems, and no man has done more to rescue the treatment of those problems from mere opportunism, which still characterizes their treatment in most other countries. In his articles on the new province of Law and Order, which have appeared from time to time in the 'Harvard Law Review,' Mr. Justice Higgins has stated in a concise manner some of the principles which he has evolved and rules upon which he has acted. These articles have attracted much attention in academic and administrative circles in England and elsewhere, and have led to the study of his able and exhaustive judgments."

Um-m!!
Cheese Sauce!!
It can be feathery
and at the same
time substantial if
you use plenty of
that rich, meaty
sauce that tastes like
the touch of a French
chef—

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

IMPORTANCE OF
BANKS IN WORLD

Effects of Commanding Position
Held by These Institutions on
Business and Social Affairs
Is Discussed in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The commanding position occupied by the banks in the industrial, commercial, and social affairs of the world has recently engaged the attention of some of the leading organs of opinion in Great Britain. It is becoming generally recognized that the ultimate seat of authority in such matters is not the employing class, the manufacturer, the capitalist, or labor writers and speakers who have so freely asserted. For the source of power in economic affairs now goes to the banker's parlor. This view is held, not only by such journals as the New Age, which is well known for its frank criticisms of the existing financial machinery, but also by the general press. In fact, the opinion receives the avowed backing of the bankers themselves.

A recent instance of such an avowed opinion is the text of an article in the New Statesman. As a peg on which to support an exposition of the connection between the grave evil of unemployment and the action of the banks, this journal quoted the statement made by Dr. Walter Leaf at the Finance Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce to the effect that "the banker is the universal ruler of the world's economy." The comment that made the obviously just national debt being increased by 20 or 30 per cent, which must inevitably be the result of the policy of deflation.

There is no doubt that public opinion will before long want a voice in deciding matters of such moment to the community. This attitude has already been taken up by the Federation of British Industries which has demanded that a committee of inquiry should be appointed to review the policy of the British banks and to reconsider the recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee in the light of recent experience. It is gratifying, too, to hear that the international aspect is not being neglected; the finance committee of the League of Nations is turning its attention to this problem, and has invited Professor Cassel to prepare a further memorandum on the world's monetary problems for their consideration.

Banks Strengthened

It must not be overlooked that as a result of changes which have taken place during the past few years the position of the banks has been strengthened and their influence has become far-reaching. The decree of the British Government fixing September 1 as the date of the official termination of the war so far as Great Britain is concerned has the effect of drawing attention to this development because of the automatic removal of the wartime restrictions on finance.

Undoubtedly the greatest change has been that due to the absence of competition. This movement was evident before the war, and it is only reasonable to suppose that it would have gathered strength in any case, but the experience of war conditions precipitated the consolidation. As the war approached its close the leading men in the banking world were deeply impressed with the necessity of preparing to meet the great demand for credit for reconstruction purposes which was expected to occur, and which did, in fact, occur. This led directly to the fusion of institutions. Consequently the products of previous amalgamations, into the great banking concerns which today are known as the "Big Five."

Results of Consolidation

One result of this process was good. It is practically certain that by the consolidation of the British banking system the financial stress of recent months has been eased. The slump has been prevented from becoming a catastrophe. Though losses have been incurred, yet, owing to the great strength and stability of the amalgamated concerns, it has not been necessary to press debtors unduly, and thus there has been a notable lack of tremendous and startling bankruptcies.

At the same time other questions have been raised. Is not the slump itself the result of the action of the banks? If so, ought such a far-reaching power for industrial prosperity or disaster to remain uncontrolled in the hands of the bankers? It is an undeniable fact that certain countries among which are Great Britain and the United States, are pursuing a policy of deflation; and it is well known that leading economists have pointed out that such a policy is bound to have a restrictive effect upon production and employment. Moreover, the disastrous results which have recently been witnessed were actually predicted when the policy was embarked upon.

View on Gold Standard

In proof of this statement it is sufficient to quote the words of a resolution passed by the Brussels Financial Conference, a gathering of the leading financiers of the world. The two portions of the resolution bearing upon this point are as follows: "It is highly desirable that the countries which have lapsed from an effective gold standard should return thereto. The reversion to, or establishment of, an effective gold standard by any means other than devaluation would in many cases demand enormous deflation, and it is certain that such deflation, if and when undertaken, must be carried out gradually and with great caution. Otherwise the disturbance to trade and credit might prove disastrous."

Further, in his memorandum on the world's monetary problems to the Brussels financial conference of September, 1920, Professor Cassel, an economist of great reputation, pointed out the same fact. Speaking of deflation he said, "Such a policy would without a doubt press down prices,

but it would at the same time have a very depressing influence on trade and industrial enterprise. The difficulties of a prolonged application of such methods are obvious." It only remains to quote the words of the spokesman of the British banking community (Sir Felix Schuster) in reply to Professor Cassel's warning: "Countries which had departed from their pre-war gold standard must aim at deflating their currencies gradually so as to inflict the least injury, but with one object in view, a return as soon as possible to the pre-war standard. That would be the policy of the bankers of the United Kingdom, and until that object was attained he thought they must adhere to a policy of gradual deflation—certainly in this country."

Responsibility of Banks

It is thus obvious that the present grave slump in trade, with its accompanying evils of unemployment and bankruptcy, is the result of a deliberate policy. The question immediately arises, Should the determination of a policy which can have such far-reaching results be left solely in the hands of the bankers? The New Statesman asks whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce, or the Federation of British Industries, or the Trade Union Congress were consulted before the policy was decided upon, or whether the Treasury has approved of a national debt being increased by 20 or 30 per cent, which must inevitably be the result of the policy of deflation.

There is no doubt that public opinion will before long want a voice in deciding matters of such moment to the community. This attitude has already been taken up by the Federation of British Industries which has demanded that a committee of inquiry should be appointed to review the policy of the British banks and to reconsider the recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee in the light of recent experience. It is gratifying, too, to hear that the international aspect is not being neglected; the finance committee of the League of Nations is turning its attention to this problem, and has invited Professor Cassel to prepare a further memorandum on the world's monetary problems for their consideration.

SUGAR STOCKS DOWN
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Prices for the most part tended downward in the stock market yesterday. The mill order and chain store groups, however, were prominent exceptions. S. S. Kresge being particularly active, that stock advancing 13 points to 165 on the announcement of the declaration of a stock dividend of 44 per cent. Oil and rails of secondary importance also featured. American Sugar common and preferred were weak and leaders of the steel and equipment groups reacted.

Liberty and Victory bonds were active and strong, there being heavy trading in these issues after several days of comparative quiet. Victory 4½s were most active, advancing to 99.46, or a fraction below last week's high record. New highs for the year were made by Liberty second, third and fourth, the latter showing particular strength. Other government bonds improved. Call money was strong with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled \$38,900 shares.

The close was heavy: American Sugar 54½, off ½; American Sugar preferred 74, off 7; Baldwin Locomotive 84½, off 1½; Marine preferred 46, off 2½; Royal Dutch of New York 44½, off 1½; Mexican Petroleum 100½, off ½.

FINANCIAL NOTES

August reports of 143 railroads operating 170,465 miles of road in the United States show net operating income of \$69,946,000, contrasted with a deficit of \$123,538,000 in August, 1920. It is estimated the total net earnings of the 203 class 1 railroads in August will be \$95,000,000.

A London dispatch says that the Bankers' Magazine compilation, covering the aggregate value of 287 representative securities, shows an advance during August and September of \$11,589,000, or 5 per cent. This brings the compilation up to \$2,356,706,000, the highest point reached so far this year.

The Heisingtors Diskontobank, founded three years ago, to finance Russian undertakings, has expanded payments. The capital is 10,000,000 Finnish marks. Losses are estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 marks. The rise in the franc is said to have been the main difficulty.

New industrial investment issues in France amounted to approximately 5,500,000,000 francs during the first six months of the current year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Quot.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	197 1/4	197 1/4	\$4.8665
France	27 1/4	27 1/4	1.930
France (Belgian)	27 1/4	27 1/4	1.930
France (Swiss)	17 1/4	17 1/4	1.930
Lire	33 1/2	33 1/2	1.930
Quintal	22 1/2	22 1/2	4.020
German mark	20 1/2	20 1/2	0.0095
Canadian dollar	9 1/2	9 1/2	4.020
Argentine peso	11 1/2	11 1/2	4.020
Draehmas (Greek)	10 1/2	10 1/2	1.930
Pesetas	13 1/2	13 1/2	1.930
Swedish krona	22 1/2	22 1/2	3.680
Norwegian krona	12 1/2	12 1/2	3.680
Danish krona	11 1/2	11 1/2	3.680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices tended downward yesterday despite a strong opening. Closing quotations were 5 to 1/4 points lower, with December at 1.15 1/4 and May at 1.19 1/4. Corn declined slightly, with December closing at 49 1/4 and May at 54 1/4. December soy 84, May soy 98 1/4. December barley 55 1/2, November pork 17.00, January pork 15.00, October lard 9.75, January lard 9.10, March lard 9.30, October pork 6.75, January pork 7.75, May pork 8.50.

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Events of Past Week Interpreted
to Indicate That Higher
Cloth Prices, Dictated by
Raw Material, Are Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The events of the past week in primary cotton goods markets seem to indicate that there is more than an even chance of the new and higher price levels, dictated by the higher cost of the raw material, being passed along successfully to distributing circles, though it is too early to say what success distributors will have in passing them on to the retailers and general consuming public.

Business in cotton cloth and yarn markets has been active during the week and buying in some quantity has taken place despite the higher prices demanded by the mills. The volume of trading has increased and many manufacturers of cotton goods are now inclined to believe that they have too much credence to the propaganda about the impossibility of doing business on a higher level of values. They recognize, of course, that there is strong opposition on the part of the consumer in these days of meeting price advances, and know of course that widespread idleness and the wave of economy it has produced has greatly lessened buying capacity and disposition to buy. They have had their backs to the wall, however, and have been prepared to resume short-time production in case they could not market their total output without loss, and distributors, recognizing the strength of the mills' position, have reluctantly accepted the inevitable, paying the new levels asked for full delivery goods and taking a chance on being able to pass them along.

The manufacturers believe now that there will be no necessity for resumption of short time and no necessity in the near future for further wage reductions, and expect to keep their plants running at or near normal capacity through the balance of the fall and winter without much trouble. In the print cloth industry, demand was very active and grew even more so toward the close of the week. While the cotton futures markets have not yet even approached stability, there seemed to be a general admission that cotton prices are to remain at or near the 20 cent level and are more likely to go higher than to go materially lower. This being so, buyers were hastening to cover their requirements before cloth and yard prices should entirely reflect this higher level.

The buying has been more or less contagious and prices advanced materially under the pressure. On 3 1/2-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s there were quantity transactions put through at 9 1/4 and 9 1/2 cents, and with the opening of the market this week the 9 1/2-cent level was reached and firmly maintained, especially for the eastern goods of the more desirable makes. A few uppers were heard of at even slightly better figures, but 9 1/2 cents was freely paid for goods to be delivered through the balance of the fall months with buyers ready to commit themselves even further had manufacturers been willing to accept the business. Brown sheetings were bought in a big way by the big manufacturers and cloths for bleaching were sold in 10,000-piece lots at prices in proportion to those given above.

Fall retail reports sales exceeding 200,000 pieces during the past week, and those mills that owned surplus stocks of low-priced cotton have been able to net a fair profit margin from the price obtained. Print cloths are now selling approximately on the basis of 50 cents a pound, which, with cotton at its present level is considered sufficient to just about cover the costs of production, leaving a narrow profit margin only to the more efficient units.

Fine goods manufacturers have faced an even more difficult situation than the print cloth mills in that the extra staple cotton necessary for this

ACTIVITY OF PARIS
BOURSE REVIEWED

Exchange Rate Fluctuations and
Other Setbacks Have Delayed
Return of Normal Conditions
but Outlook Is Favorable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Although there have been setbacks on the Paris Bourse and although activity is not increasing as quickly as optimistic persons expected, the impression on the whole is favorable. The rate of exchange, which has undergone such fluctuations recently, naturally gives anxiety. Not only does the uncertainty respecting the value of the franc on foreign markets make business more difficult, and so affect the shares of French companies, but many foreign securities are directly influenced and change immediately in franc value whenever the rate goes up or down. The rate has lately gone against France, and again there is talk of artificial arrangements for stabilizing the value of the franc.

FOREIGN TRADE OF
BRAZIL REPORTED

Imports This Year Showing a
Decline Compared With the
Record Figures of 1920

NEW YORK, New York.—Imports into Brazil during the first half of 1921 amounted to \$28,485,000, compared with \$73,768,000 in the last six months of 1920, a decline of 47 per cent. There has been a steady decline in imports this year in contrast with 1920 when imports were increasing at the same time that exports were decreasing. Last year, for the first time since 1913, the balance of trade was against Brazil.

Comparative figures of trade in 1920, as furnished by the Brazilian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, (last 600 omitted) are as follows:

	Exports	Imports
December	14,572	41,180
November	8,823	11,408
October	7,482	11,944
September	7,218	11,618
August	7,536	12,857
July	7,094	10,762
June	9,068	9,878
May	9,932	10,981
April	10,421	12,378
March	11,854	7,648
February	10,330	8,641
January	12,712	6,820
Total	107,614	124,406

The shrinkage in exports was not due to a decrease in production. The quantity of produce exported rose from 117,300 tons in February to 215,793 tons in October. It was to the ever increasing volume and value of imports that Brazil owes principally her adverse balance of trade, amounting to the sum of \$16,892,000 at the end of 1920—and to the fading value of exports. Exports for 1919 and 1920 compare well with pre-war records, even taking into consideration the drop in sterling.

Never before 1920 had Brazil imported in any one year goods to the value of anything like \$124,000,000. Even reducing this sum to \$93,000,000, as a fair gold equivalent, no foregoing totals of imports approach it in magnitude. Counting from 1919 to 1910, in millions of pounds, imports were in 1919, 78; 1918, 53; 1917, 45; 1916, 40; 1915, 30; 1914, 25; 1913, 67; 1912, 63; 1911, 53; 1910, 53, and 1910, 48.

CRUDE OIL PRICE ADVANCE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Another advance in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil has been announced by the principal purchasing agencies, the second within a week. The new price is \$2.75 a barrel, an increase of 25 cents. The other grades were advanced 20 cents, with the exception of Ragland, which remained unchanged, as follows: Corning \$1.65, Cabell \$1.61, Somerset \$1.40.

IDEAL FREIGHT CARS REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A further reduction of 13,328 in approximately a week in the number of ideal freight cars is shown by reports to the American Railway Association. The total September 25 was 416,958, compared with 432,536 September 15.

Foreign Trade Relations are as yet far
from Normal; Domestic Industries are
at a Low Ebb,
but Conditions are Improving.

Because of these facts
Now is the Time
To Buy Securities

while their Prices are Low and the Yields are High.
High-Grade Utility and Manufacturing Company
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prices yielding 6 1/4% to over 8%.

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8 years to 35 years to run, can be had at prices yielding 5.15
to 5 3/4%.

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TRADE AND FINANCE
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Difficulties in Handling the Ex-
cessive Imports Have Forced
Clearance Sales in the
Process of Readjustment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The Dutch papers publish a comprehensive consular report on the economic and financial conditions in South Africa. In regard to finance, trading losses have, it is stated, been very heavy because very many importers have been unable to finance their excessive imports and have had to get rid of stocks at any price. Clearance sales have been frequent and on an exceptional scale, and very large values of new stock have figured in the auction rooms. The iron and steel industry, under the influence of the war, undoubtedly have developed very considerably. Light rails reinforcing steel rods and bars, and lighter sections are now being rolled in the Transvaal; steel shoes and dies for the steel mines are being cast locally, and several electric furnaces are being operated. But enormous developments in the production of pig-iron and steel on a commercial scale from local ore are pending, no fewer than three undertakings of this nature being in various stages of preparation. Success in these ventures may create something in the nature of an industrial revolution, as, with the raw material of good quality and lower price on the spot, a host of subsidiary and dependent industries should spring up in their neighborhood.

It is mentioned that South Africa is about to open the first paper mills to work up local materials, some concerns having, during the last year, made their purchases of plant. Dependence on overseas sources for internal combustion engines and inflated prices of fuel are very serious factors in retarding the progress of South Africa.

LONDON MARKETS
GENERALLY STABLE

LONDON, England.—Selling from the provinces caused recessions in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 4½ and Mexican Eagle was 4. The industrial list was dull and without a leader. Hudson's Bay was 5 1/4.

Rubber shares were sluggish, but sentiment in the group was cheerful. The Kaffir department was listless and without feature. Dollar descriptions were colorless but steady. Some Argentine rails gained ground. Repurchasing helped the home railway list. The gilt-edged section was quiet but firmer. French loans were idle but well maintained.

Generally the market showed stability, but trading was small. Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/4. De Bours 1 1/4. Rand Mines 3 1/4. Bar silver 42 1/2. per ounce, money 5 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 4 1/2 per cent. Three months' bills 4 1/2 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

New Jersey Zinc, quarterly of 2%, payable November 10 to stock of October 31.

Art Metal Construction, extra of 10 cents, payable November 30, in addition to quarterly of 15 cents, payable October 31 to holders of October 14.

An extra of the same amount was declared three months ago.

Pittsburg Coal of Pennsylvania, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common and 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 25 to stock of October 7.

Midwest Refining, quarterly of \$1, payable November 1 to stock of October 15. Last quarter an extra dividend of \$1 was paid.

Investment Bonds

We recommend the following bonds for investment.
Telephone Bond Department, Main 8600.

	Rate %	Maturity	Price	Yield about %
\$67,000 Nor. Pac.-Great Nor. Joint Conv.	6 1/2	1936	103 1/2	6.15
\$8,000 Grand Trunk Ry. Guaranteed	6	1936	98 1/2	6.48
\$3,000 Minn. St. P. & S. S. Marie Ry. Coll. Tr.	6 1/2	1931	100	6.50
\$6,000 Great Northern Ry. Gen. Mtg.	7	1936	103 1/2	6.65
\$9,000 Havana Docks Corp. 1st Coll.	7	1937	106 1/4	6.98
\$6,000 Cons. Water Power & Paper Co. 1st	7 1/2	1931	100	7.50
\$40,000 Cons. Power Co. of Balt. Sec. Notes	6	1922	98 1/4	7.80
\$7,000 International Cotton Mills Notes	7	1929	95	7.80
\$4,000 Penn.-Ohio Power & Light Co. 1st & RI	7 1/2	1940	97	7.80
\$5,000 French Republic External	7 1/2	1941	94	8.10
\$8,000 Cons. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co. Balt. Conv.	7	1922	99	8.20
\$6,000 Brazilian Treas. Lh. & Pr. Co. Sec.	6	1923	97	8.30

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1921

EDITORIALS

Back to the Land

THE discussion, under the title of "Back to the Land," which has been carried on in The Times of London for some time past, is valuable if only for the strong light which it has thrown upon the situation of agriculture throughout Great Britain. The discussion was initiated by that veteran controversialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who insisted that a large part of the economic difficulties of the present time in Great Britain was due to the "fatal neglect of agriculture." He had, he declared, lately returned to London after a tour through the greater part of Germany, in the course of which he had been struck by "the assiduous tillage of the soil both by large and small cultivators." Mr. Hyndman then went on to show that Germany during the twenty years that had preceded the war had cared for and fostered her agriculture to such an extent that she was not only largely self-supporting, but actually in a position to export to other countries. In Great Britain during the same period the production had steadily declined, the country being today dependent for six-sevenths of its bread upon foreign sources. Mr. Hyndman showed the extraordinary fertility of English soil compared with that of the great wheat-growing lands which supplied her with grain, and thus gradually worked the whole matter round to a conclusion, regarded by him, as a Socialist, as inevitable. "I venture to think," he said, "that whatever may be the case elsewhere, our own landlord, capitalist-farmer, agricultural wage-earner system of agriculture is played out, and that, until we recognize this, under the conditions of today, we shall be in constant danger of collapse."

Such a statement from Mr. Hyndman was sure to provoke a variety of comment. On few other subjects, perhaps, are there so many positive opinions as on the question of agriculture, and, to a very large extent, they are intolerant opinions. Any study of The Times correspondence must lead to the conviction that just as the present situation in agriculture in Great Britain is not traceable to any one cause, so the remedy for the condition is not to be found in the adoption of any one expedient. It is not a problem that can be solved by an act of parliament. The high hopes that were entertained of the Agricultural Act of 1920 have not been fulfilled, and few people, it may be ventured, would be inclined to insist that if it had not been repealed it would have solved the agricultural question.

Amongst the remedies proposed by the various correspondents, one that obtained perhaps the greatest measure of support was the extension of small holdings. Their rapid decrease since the armistice was deplored, and their value from every point of view, moral as well as economic, was insisted upon. Mr. Hyndman, however, in the course of a reply, very justly pointed out that, whatever might be said for the moral benefits of allotments, it was indisputable that they were worked at a mechanical disadvantage, and that they could never supply the country with the wheat bread needed as the principal food of an increasing population, "even if carried to the fullest extent possible."

Another correspondent, Mr. R. Henry Rew, chairman of the Village Clubs Association, got nearer to the heart of the situation when he declared that the chief menace to agricultural progress and prosperity lay in the steady drift of the best of the country population to the cities. "Generation after generation," he said, "the cream of the rural population has been skimmed for the benefit of the towns, and the process will continue so long as the inborn love of the land is overcome in the minds of the more alert and enterprising by discontent with the absence of facilities for intelligent recreation near their own doors." Anyone who knows anything about rural England knows how entirely incontrovertible is such a statement. During the war, when women in large numbers devoted themselves to work on the land, when wages were high and patriotic meetings and gatherings of all kinds largely took the place of entertainments, there was a tendency to lose sight of the extent to which this drift to the towns had grown and to cover up the increasing discontent of the rural population. Today, with the repeal of the Agricultural Act of 1920 and the tendency for agriculture to relapse into pre-war conditions, it is coming to be seen that there has been no interruption to this drift, and that, unless something is done to stop it, it will tend to continue and increase.

The methods proposed by the Village Clubs Association and other similar associations may seem slow, but they are well founded. It is entirely impossible to educate a whole people and then expect that they will be content with conditions, recreational and educational, which satisfied them in the days of their comparative illiteracy.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature about The Times correspondence was the neglect of that solution of the agricultural problem which, more and more in other countries, is finding favor, namely, cooperation. The smallest study of the system of marketing, for instance, to take only one phase of the matter, as it existed before the war must have convinced anyone that the waste involved was tremendous. The position of affairs is still practically unchanged. Each farmer does his own marketing, with the result that dozens of market carts, dozens of horses, and dozens of men are required to do work which, by means of cooperation, might be accomplished by a third, say, of the number. In these days of the motor lorry, the possibilities of such cooperation are more extended than ever and it can scarcely be doubted that a full investigation of this aspect of the matter would be productive of excellent results.

The Unemployment Conference

IT WAS almost inevitable that those who, as leaders and delegates, have been called together in Washington to consider the problem of unemployment, should see that the solution of the problem could not be found unless it were sought while regarding the major proposition in its relation to many other contemporaneous social and industrial conditions. Unemployment, in itself, is a negative condition, symptomatic, and indicative, not of a desire on the part of the unemployed to remain idle, but of a lack, somewhere, of that necessary correlation wanting which the great industrial and commercial mechanism of a community or a nation is soon found to be out of joint and discordant. President Harding, in his opening address outlining the work before the conference, declared that there was nothing fundamentally wrong, industrially or politically, in the United States, and that therefore a way might be found to bring about the needed readjustment. But it is at once apparent that the remedy is not one which either Labor, organized or unorganized, or Capital, in whatever manner it is represented, in the conference or outside, can propose with any assurance that it will operate effectively. If such an easy solution could have been found it would no doubt have been accepted long ago. Capital is as restive because of the slackening of production as is Labor. It is a losing game, from whatever standpoint it is viewed.

Without considering, for the moment, the unemployed former soldier, an important, though withal an independent factor so far as the general problem is concerned, it was made to appear on the second day of the conference that many of those now unemployed are idle because wages offered are not sufficient to support them and those dependent upon them. There was manifested a tendency to criticize the workers because they sought to remain in the employments which were so remunerative during the war period and refused to recognize the necessity of industrial readjustments. Perhaps it is hardly fair to charge that the wage earners refuse to concede the necessity of industrial readjustments. It is quite probable that they do recognize this necessity. But they also are sensible of the necessity, first of all, of bringing about commensurate contemporaneous readjustments of commodity costs which are still maintained at war-time levels. Generally speaking, the American wage earner is not impoverished. A few of the more improvident are subsisting on precarious charity, as is nearly always the case. But the average worker, the operative in the cotton mill, the shoe factory artisan, the miner, and in fact nearly every one who is master of a trade, is still able to defend himself and his family against an injustice which he resents and which he insists must be corrected. It may be true, as President Harding insists, that there is nothing wrong fundamentally. But it is certainly true that something is wrong economically.

Is it just or reasonable, unless there is something fundamentally wrong, to insist that the wage earner lower his standard of living? It would seem, if the newer standard which he has achieved is a reasonable standard, economically considered, that he should not be forced to retrograde. In America the more attractive homes in respectable and pleasant surroundings represent just the progress which has long been aimed at. There has been an insistent demand, not by the wage earners alone, but by those who have been able to take a broad, humanitarian view of affairs generally, that the worker and his family should be permitted to enjoy, reasonably, those privileges and luxuries which they were too often denied. Are all these things, the better homes, the simple luxuries, to be taken away from those able, under rightly-adjusted economic conditions, to maintain and provide them? Surely there must be some way in which the needed readjustment can be brought about, with injury to none.

It can be stated, as a general proposition, that the average wage earner is not a profiteer. His chief concern is to keep, after paying the weekly or monthly expenses of himself and those dependent upon him, a nominal balance on the right side of his budget account. It may reasonably be assumed, therefore, that any solution of the unemployment problem by the Washington conference which assures him of this result will be entirely satisfactory. This means, then, that unless the wage earner is to be forced to lower his present standard of living, the fixed costs, such as those represented by rent, light, fuel, food, clothing, and other necessities, must be reduced. It is a notorious fact that the cost of these necessities is but little if any lower than during and immediately after the war. The reductions, where they have been made at all, do not in any degree offset the reductions the worker has been asked to submit to in his wages. Perhaps an equally obstructive effect of what seems to be the determined effort to maintain existing commodity price levels is the resulting stagnation in mills and factories and on the farms. The normal flow of nearly all commodities is checked by the refusal or inability, of those who would otherwise like to buy, to buy at all at present prices. The fault is not, primarily, that of the manufacturer. He is unable to reach the consumer except through the jobber and the long line of middlemen, each of whom exacts, or attempts to exact, a profit based on war-time price levels. They have found, as the railroads of the country have found, and as the meat packers, the fruit shippers, and the landlords have found, that, wherever possible, it is pleasant to reduce the bulk and curtail the output, and add to the percentage of profit on the restricted output.

It is estimated that there are at present 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 out of employment in the United States, whereas normally there are but 1,500,000. Of the total it is said that 500,000 are former service men. In behalf of these, perhaps, special provision of some kind must be made. Many of them did not return to their pre-war occupations, some because of necessity, and some, no doubt, from choice. In many there was born, through the war, an ambition to escape former environments and conditions. Perhaps to some the adventure has been unfortunate, or at least unprofitable. No matter what their condition, it will be admitted that there is due them any consideration which their necessities demand. Of the remaining number, estimated as the total voluntarily or involuntarily out of employment, it may be said that

there might as reasonably be five times or ten times as many. The economic margin, if it can be thus referred to, between those voluntarily unemployed and thousands upon thousands of others who have elected to continue their employment without open protest against oppressive industrial conditions, is extremely narrow. Continued bearing down by the unequal burden which they are trying to carry may add measurably to the ranks of idle workers. Just as logically, any relief through an adjustment of fixed living costs would thin the ranks of the unemployed.

The Recall in North Dakota

A PROVISION for the recall of state officials has many interesting possibilities. Where, as in the case of North Dakota, a petition signed by three-tenths as many citizens as voted at the last election is necessary to bring about a recall election, it may be comparatively easy for opponents of state officials to secure the necessary number of signatures, whether these people actually vote for the recall later or not. People sign petitions for many different reasons, and sometimes for almost no reason at all. Even in an election, of course, they may vote without reasoning sufficiently about the issues involved; but an election indicates public opinion more thoroughly than preliminary petitions can indicate it. In such a state as North Dakota, the frequency of elections which include many measures submitted for popular approval or disapproval has two tendencies: it keeps political activity in a stir, and it also stimulates thinking on the issues involved. The arousing of progressive thinking is certainly to be encouraged. Those who desire for themselves the advantages of political offices naturally discourage alert thinking when it would interfere with their selfish aims. So the history of North Dakota during the last few years has shown a flux of progressive thinking and an antagonism against this thinking, a flux in which the most important event at present is the recall election to be held on October 28.

The Nonpartisan League in North Dakota was organized especially to further the progress of those without large capital. Yet it is not an attack on Capital, and should not be allowed to degenerate into one. Capital is just as essential as Labor, and its true function must be preserved for the benefit of all rather than for the benefit of the few. The program of the Nonpartisan League should aim, therefore, at an equilibrium of Capital and Labor which will be to the advantage of all. Unfortunately, the impulse to domination is so subtle that it insinuates itself into the thoughts and acts of people who ought to be alert enough to resist it. It would be of no avail for a domination by financiers known as Wall Street to be superseded by domination by politicians. In the North Dakota situation several points need to be clear. The program of the Nonpartisan League unquestionably has many excellent constructive features. Antagonism to these, or doubt as to their wisdom, should not be allowed to turn into mere reactionary destructiveness. What is most hopeful about the situation is that the people as a whole, including the farmers especially, are being aroused to think more thoroughly than ever before. This is a real accomplishment, even though it may have been attended by some objectionable features. Where the people are thinking, a true stability is sure to develop which is not to be found where the thought and action of the many are dominated by the self-interest of a few.

One of the main points in the program of the Nonpartisan League has been the public ownership of public utilities. The Bank of North Dakota has been formed to provide a flexible credit system for the farmers in this great wheat-raising region. The Grand Forks Terminal Mill is planned to aid the farmers in marketing their grain without their being subjected to the injustice of some of the old wheat-grading practices. These two projects especially are being attacked in the recall election. They have been thought of as radical and socialistic, but the question is not what catchwords may be used in connection with them, but whether or not they succeed in serving the community. There is a progressive solution for the problems of the farmers which is truly radical only in proportion as it is right, for neither with capitalists nor with the farmers is there anything to fear in connection with the activities of a real thinking democracy. The recall election in North Dakota should not be decided, therefore, on a basis of animosities worked up by means of subtle propaganda, but on a basis of right reasoning.

Essays About Booksellers

SOONER or later a writer of essays usually has something to say about booksellers, something not necessarily novel, but at least smart and literary in tone, as if it were composed in a comfortable private library amid quaint and curious volumes on shelves reaching to the very ceiling. Christopher Morley, for instance, has written of John Loder, the Woodbridge bookseller who was a friend of Edward Fitzgerald, and now Maurice Hewlett writes rather caustically of James Lackington of Chiswell Street, Moorfields, London, whose sales in 1791 were one hundred thousand volumes. This latter essay, noting together with other things that Lackington found the "Life of John Bunce" a "whimsical, sensible, pleasing work," and chose such volumes as Parnell's Works for his own library, shows little of the sentimentality that one usually finds in such essays. Lackington, it seems, was not so much the kind of bookseller who is beloved by those of scholarly and literary tastes as he was one of the first cheap, ready-money booksellers, interested primarily in selling all sorts of books as widely as possible.

Now it is natural for all booksellers, as in the case of Dr. Johnson's father, who opened a shop in Birmingham every market-day because the possibilities for trade in Lichfield were so limited, to desire to extend their sales. Their ideals, however, may differ, as the bookseller in Goldsmith's essay indicated when he said, "Others may pretend to direct the vulgar: I always let the vulgar direct me: wherever popular clamour arises, I always echo the million." There is, then, the honest man of real literary taste who would rather sell a good book which he himself likes than a bad one for which

the multitude clamors; and there is also the business man of little literary taste who honestly rejoices in the large sale of the latest novel. Unfortunately the latter type predominates today, though the number of distinctly literary booksellers is now increasing, both in the United States and in Europe.

What kind of books, after all, should a person desire to buy, and what kind should a bookseller most desire to sell? No one would be right to answer this question in any limited way, for the bookseller, to be of the most service, should have a universal taste for whatever is good, and that which constitutes goodness in books is endlessly varied. Essays about booksellers, whether they be sentimental or caustic in tone, may serve to stimulate interest in the right kind of book-buying. Even Maurice Hewlett, by mentioning so many once popular works which Lackington appreciated, but which have long since been forgotten, is helping to educate his readers in the wise choice of books and especially in the rejection of the dull and trivial. On December 3, 1824, Henry Crabb Robinson wrote in his diary: "Bought also the 'Essays,' Chalmers's edition, 45 vols., well bound for 6½ guineas, little more than the cost of binding; but this is a lady's collection. How often shall I want to refer to it? Brydges's 'Archaica,' 2 vols., 4to, published in nine one-guinea parts; but it is only a curious book, to be read once and then laid by. 'Beware of cheap bargains,' says Franklin,—a useless admonition to me." Now certainly a man ought to be more enthusiastic than this in his book-buying, or he may well question whether or not he is buying wisely. The most delightful essays about booksellers are those which encourage enthusiasm for profitable reading. If, like Lord Kitchener, as shown in Lord Escher's new book, a man desires not books to read but merely old bindings, he is the sort of man who needs to go, not to the bookseller who lets the vulgar direct him, but to the one who really knows what is worth reading and who is ready to impart his knowledge to his customers.

Editorial Notes

IT IS coming to be seen more and more that Europe has no present intentions of giving up the ship, that is to say, the League of Nations. Mr. A. J. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil can see only disaster along such lines. Hence certain New York papers which have spread the rumor that France and Britain will invite America to join the League are merely echoing what European powers are apparently feeling and wishing. By offering to revise the Covenant to suit American tastes, they may get a hearing. The peace family, what with the Hague Court, the League of Nations, and the Washington Conference to limit armaments, is becoming a large one, and, if unity and common purpose are not soon achieved, may find itself in the embarrassed, overcrowded position of the "old woman who lived in a shoe."

THE attitude of America toward the Ku Klux Klan and its secret ways of bringing about justice is only another proof of its consistent refusal to accept the fiat of mob rule. But in this connection there is brought to mind a curious passage in Mr. Strachey's recent work upon Queen Victoria. According to the author, an American appeared in Brussels about the year 1846 and assured King Leopold that there was a strong feeling in the United States in favor of monarchy instead of the misrule of the mobs. He suggested to the King, therefore, that some member of the Coburg royal family might be eligible for the position. The statement conjures up a variety of queries. Who was the American who professed to be able to interpret the attitude of his country toward monarchies? Did he represent his own opinion? Had he any authority to represent the people's opinions? Or was he, after all, subjecting the easy-going king to a hoax? The period, it should be recalled, was that of the Mexican War under President Polk's Administration, and antedated those stirring times when the French could place a Hapsburg upon the throne of Mexico. But there appeared to be a Coburg trust at the time ready to send one of its members to fill any vacant throne or create one. Perhaps a little ballon d'essai was being sent up.

ONE of the points made by Viscount Bryce, in his informal talk to the students of Harvard University not long ago, was that while America is well represented in the English universities, the English are not so well represented in the universities of America. Now the Harvard Crimson explains that the reason for the discrepancy is the lack of something similar to the Rhodes scholarships, for attracting students to the American Cambridge, for example. But perhaps it is true, also, that the universities of the United States are not accustomed to reach out to overseas countries for students as naturally as do the institutions on the other side of the Atlantic. Certainly the appeal of the United States universities to the youth of the countries farther south would seem to be a natural one to make, and yet there are great sections of South and Central America, already developing students, where names like Harvard and Yale are still practically unknown. Obviously more students from abroad will be attracted to such institutions when the latter are willing to make fuller use of the typically American devices for gaining publicity.

CAPTAIN HOPPE, commanding the traffic division of the Boston police, seems to feel that one thing greatly needed in handling motor traffic is a device for increasing the visibility of the officers on traffic posts. White crossed belts and white coats are about the best that Captain Hoppe seems to have discovered, as means for making a traffic officer more conspicuous during the hours of darkness. But if he should try hanging a red lamp directly above the place where a traffic officer is accustomed to stand, and see to it that the lamp is surrounded by a tubular shade having its only opening pointing downward, so that its light would fall only on the man standing underneath, it is safe to say that the officer would be plainly seen. Other forms of spotlights have been tried, but they do not distinguish the officer from other objects in the brightly illuminated streets as a colored lamp could do it.